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Weighted dependency graphs

Valentin Féray*

Abstract

The theory of dependency graphs is a powerful toolbox to prove asymptotic normality of sums of random variables. In this article, we introduce a more general notion of weighted dependency graphs and give normality criteria in this context. We also provide generic tools to prove that some weighted graph is a weighted dependency graph for a given family of random variables.

To illustrate the power of the theory, we give applications to the following objects: uniform random pair partitions, the random graph model $G(n, M)$, uniform random permutations, the symmetric simple exclusion process and multilinear statistics on Markov chains. The application to random permutations gives a bivariate extension of a functional central limit theorem of Janson and Barbour. On Markov chains, we answer positively an open question of Bourdon and Vallée on the asymptotic normality of subword counts in random texts generated by a Markovian source.

Keywords: dependency graphs; combinatorial central limit theorems; cumulants; spanning trees; random graphs; random permutations; simple exclusion process; Markov chains.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background: dependency graphs

The central limit theorem is one of the most famous results in probability theory : it states that suitably renormalized sums of *independent identically distributed* random variables with finite variance converge towards a standard Gaussian variable.

It is rather easy to relax the *identically distributed* assumption. The Lindeberg criterion, see *e.g.* [11, Chapter 27], gives a sufficient (and almost necessary) criterion for a sum of *independent* random variables to converge towards a Gaussian law (after suitable renormalization).

Relaxing independence is more delicate and there is no universal theory to do it. One of the ways, among many others, is given by the theory of dependency graphs. A dependency graph encodes the dependency structure in a family of random variables: roughly we take a vertex for each variable in the family and connect dependent random variables by edges. The idea is that, if the degrees in a sequence of dependency graphs do not grow too fast, then the corresponding variables behave as if independent and the sum of the corresponding variables is asymptotically normal. Precise normality criteria using dependency graphs have been given by Petrovskaya/Leontovich, Janson, Baldi/Rinott and Mikhailov [58, 42, 6, 53].

These results are powerful black boxes to prove asymptotic normality of sums of *partially dependent* variables and can be applied in many different contexts. The original motivation of Petrovskaya and Leontovich comes from the mathematical modelization of cell populations [58]. On the other hand, Janson was interested in random graph theory: dependency graphs are used to prove central limit theorems for some statistics, such as subgraph counts, in $G(n, p)$ [6, 42, 46]; see also [55] for applications to *geometric* random graphs. The theory has then found a field of application in geometric probability, where central limit theorems have been proven for various statistics on random point configurations: the lengths of the nearest-neighbour graph, of the Delaunay triangulation and of the Voronoi diagram of these random points [5, 56], or the area of their convex hull [7]. More recently it has been used to prove asymptotic normality of pattern counts in random permutations [13, 38]. Dependency graphs also generalize the notion of *m*-dependence [40, 10], widely used in statistics [24]. All these examples illustrate the importance of the theory of dependency graphs.

1.2 Overview of our results

The goal of this article is to introduce a notion of weighted dependency graphs; see Theorem 4.5. As with usual dependency graphs, we want to prove the asymptotic normality of sums of random variables $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^{N_n} Y_{n,i}$. Again, we take a vertex for each variable $Y_{n,i}$ in the family and connect dependent random variables with an edge. The difference is that edges may now carry weights in $(0, 1)$. If two variables are almost independent (in a sense that will be made precise), the weight of the corresponding

edge is small. Our main result, Theorem 4.11, is a normality criterion for *weighted dependency graphs*: roughly, instead of involving degrees as Janson's or Baldi/Rinott's criteria, we can now use the *weighted degree*, which is in general smaller.

This of course needs to quantify in some sense the "dependency" between random variables. This is done using the notion of *joint cumulants*, and maximum spanning trees of weighted graphs (which is a classical topic in algorithmics literature; see Section 3).

As explained in Section 4.5, our normality criterion contains Janson's criterion and natural applications of Mikhailov's criterion. Unfortunately, we are not able to deal with variables $Y_{n,i}$ with only few finite moments, as in the result of Baldi and Rinott.

On the other hand, and most importantly, the possibility of having small weights on edges extends significantly the range of application of the theory. Indeed, in this article we provide several examples where weighted dependency graphs are used to prove asymptotic normality of sums of *pairwise dependent* random variables (for such families, the only usual dependency graph is the complete graph, and the standard theory of dependency graphs is useless). Examples given in the article involve pair partitions, the random graph model $G(n, M)$, permutations, statistical mechanics and finally Markov chains.

Except for variance estimates in some examples, our normality criterion is easy to apply. Proving that a given graph is a weighted dependency graph might be difficult a priori, but we provide general statements that reduce it in several cases to an elementary moment computation (see detail in Section 1.3). Therefore the present article gives simple proofs of central limit theorems on a large variety of objects, that are hard or non-accessible via other methods.

Before describing specifically the results obtained on each of these objects, let us mention that weighted dependency graphs can also be used to prove multivariate asymptotic normality and functional central limit theorems; rather than giving a cumbersome general theorem for that, we refer the reader to examples in Sections 8.2, 8.3 and 9.3.

1.2.1 Random pair partitions

Our first example deals with uniform random pair partitions of a $2n$ element set. This model is the starting point of the configuration model in random graph theory (see e.g. [46, Chapter 9]) and has also recently appeared in theoretical physics [23].

We consider the number of *crossings* in such a random pair partitions. This is a natural statistics in the combinatorics literature, see e.g. [17]. A central limit theorem for this statistics has been given by Flajolet and Noy [36]. We give an alternate proof of this result (see Theorem 6.5) that does not rely on the explicit formula for the generating function. Our method can be extended to give a central limit theorem for the number of k -crossings, for which no explicit generating function is available, but, for simplicity of notation in this first example, we only treat the case of crossings.

1.2.2 Random graphs

The second example deals with the random graph model $G(n, M)$, that is a uniform random graph among all graphs with vertex set $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and M edges. This is the model considered by Erdős and Rényi in their seminal paper of 1959 [32].

Since the number of edges is prescribed, the presence of distinct edges are not independent events, unlike in $G(n, p)$. Therefore the usual theory of dependency graph cannot be used, but weighted dependency graphs work fine on this model.

To illustrate this, we consider the subgraph count statistics; i.e. we fix a finite graph H and look at the number of copies of H in the random graph $G(n, M)$. We prove a

central limit theorem for these statistics, when n and M go together to infinity in a suitable way (Theorem 7.5).

This central limit theorem is a weaker version of a theorem of Janson [44, Theorem 19] (who gets the same result with slightly weaker hypotheses). We nevertheless think that the proof given here is interesting, since it parallels completely the proof with usual dependency graphs that can be done for the companion model $G(n, p)$: we refer to [46, Chapter 6] for the application of dependency graphs to central limit theorem for subgraph counts in $G(n, p)$. In comparison, Janson's approach involves martingales in the continuous time model $G(n, t)$ and a stopping time argument.

1.2.3 Random permutations

The study of uniform random permutations is a wide subject in probability theory and, as for random graphs, it would be hopeless to try and do a comprehensive presentation of it. Relevant to this paper, Hoeffding [39] has given a central limit theorem for what can be called *simply indexed permutation statistics*. The latter is a statistic of the form

$$X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a^{(n)}(i, \pi(i)),$$

where π is a uniform random permutation of size n and $a^{(n)}$ a sequence of real matrices with appropriate conditions.

Hoeffding's result has been extended and refined in many directions, including the following ones.

- In [12], Bolthausen used Stein's method to give an upper bound for the speed of convergence in Hoeffding's central limit theorem.
- This work has then been extended to doubly indexed permutation statistics (called DIPS for short) by Zhao, Bai, Chao and Liang [67]. Barbour and Chen [8] have then given new bounds on the speed of convergence, that are sharper in many situations. DIPS have been used in various contexts in statistics; we refer the reader to [67, 8] and references therein for background on these objects.
- In another direction, Barbour and Janson have established a *functional central limit theorem* for single indexed permutation statistics [9].

Using weighted dependency graphs, we provide a *functional central limit theorem* for doubly indexed permutation statistics; see Theorem 8.7. This can be seen as an extension of Barbour and Janson's theorem or a functional version of Zhao, Bai, Chao and Liang's result (note however that, in the simply indexed case, our hypotheses are slightly stronger than the ones of Barbour and Janson and that we cannot provide a speed of convergence). There is *a priori* no obstruction in obtaining an extension for *k-indexed* permutation statistics, except maybe that the general statement and the computation of covariance limits in specific examples may become quickly cumbersome.

1.2.4 Stationary configuration of SSEP

The symmetric simple exclusion process (SSEP) is a classical model of statistical physics that represents a system outside equilibrium. Its success in the physics literature is mainly due to the fact that it is tractable mathematically and displays phase transition phenomena. We refer the reader to [25] for a survey of results on SSEP and related models from a mathematical physics viewpoint.

The description of the invariant measure, or *steady state*, of SSEP (and more generally the asymmetric version *ASEP*), has also attracted the interest of the combinatorics community in the recent years. This question is indeed connected to the hierarchy of orthogonal polynomials and has led to the study of new combinatorial objects, such as permutation tableaux and staircase tableaux [22, 21].

In this paper we prove that indicator random variables, which indicate the presence of particles at given locations in the steady state, have a natural weighted dependency graph structure. As an application we give a functional central limit theorem for the particle distribution function in the steady state, Theorem 9.4. An analogue result for the density function, which is roughly the derivative of the particle distribution function has been given by Derrida, Enaud, Landim and Olla [26]. Their result holds in the more general setting of ASEP and it would be interesting to generalize our approach to ASEP as well.

1.2.5 Markov chains

Our last application deals with the number of occurrences of a given subword in a text generated by a Markov source. More precisely, let $(M_k)_{k \geq 0}$ be an aperiodic irreducible Markov chain on a finite state space S . Assume that M_0 is distributed according to the stationary distribution π of the chain and denote $w_n = (M_0, M_1, \dots, M_n)$. We are interested in the number of times X_n that a given word $v = s_1 \cdots s_m$ occurs as a subword of w_n , possibly adding some additional constraints, such as adjacency of some letters of v in w_n .

This problem, motivated by intrusion detection in computer science and identifying meaningful bits of DNA in molecular biology, has attracted the attention of the analysis of algorithm community in the nineties; we refer the reader to [37] for detailed motivations and references on the subject.

A central limit theorem for X_n was obtained in some particular cases:

- when we are only counting consecutive occurrences of v , i.e. the number of *factors* of w_n that are equal to v (see Régnier and Szpankowski [59], or Bourdon and Vallée [15] for an extension to *probabilistic dynamical* sources);
- or when the letters M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n of w_n are independent (see Flajolet, Szpankowski and Vallée [37]).
- Another related result is a central limit theorem by Nicodème, Salvy and Flajolet [54] for the number of *occurrence positions*, i.e. positions where an occurrence of the pattern terminates. This statistics is quite different from the number of occurrences itself, since the number of occurrence positions is always bounded by the length of the word.

Despite all these results, the number of occurrences in the general subword case with a Markov source was left open by these authors; see [14, Section 4.4]. Using weighted dependency graphs, we are able to fill this gap; see Theorem 10.5.

Note that there is a rich literature on central limit theorems for *linear statistics* on Markov chains $(M_n)_{n \geq 0}$, that is statistics of the form $S_N^f := \sum_{i=0}^N f(M_n)$ for a function f on the state space. We refer the reader to [47] and references therein for numerous results in this direction, in particular on infinite state spaces. In [61], the authors study through cumulants linear statistics on mixing sequences (including Markov chains; Chapter 4) and *multilinear* statistics on independent identically distributed random variables (Chapter 5). It seems however that there is a lack of tools to study multilinear statistics on Markov chains such as the above considered subword count statistics. The theory of weighted dependency graphs introduced here is such a tool.

1.2.6 Homogeneity versus spatial structure

It is worth noticing that the previous examples have various structures. The first three are homogeneous in the sense that there is a transitive automorphism group acting on the model. This is reflected in the corresponding weighted dependency graphs that have all equal weights.

In comparison, the last two examples have a linear structure: particles in SSEP are living on a line and a Markov chain is canonically indexed by \mathbb{N} . For Markov chains, this is reflected in the corresponding weighted dependency graph, since the weights decrease exponentially with the distance. On the contrary, SSEP has a homogeneous weighted dependency graph (all weights are equal to $1/n$), which comes as a surprise for the author and indicates a quite different dependency structure from the Markov chain setting.

The possibility to cover models with various dependency structures is, in the author's opinion, a nice feature of weighted dependency graphs.

1.3 Finding weighted dependency graphs

The proof of our normality criterion (Theorem 4.11) is quite elementary and easy. Therefore, one could argue that the difficulty of proving a central limit theorem has only been shifted to the difficulty of finding an appropriate weighted dependency graph. Indeed, proving that a given weighted graph \tilde{L} is a weighted dependency graph for a given family of random variables $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ consists in establishing bounds on all joint cumulants $\kappa(Y_\alpha; \alpha \in B)$, where B is a multiset of elements of A . We refer to this problem as *proving the correctness* of the weighted dependency graph \tilde{L} . Attacking it head-on is rather challenging. (The definition of joint cumulants is given in Eq. (2.2); the precise bound that should be proved can be found in Eq. (4.3), but is not relevant for the discussion here.)

To avoid this difficulty, we give in Section 5 three general results that help proving the correctness of a weighted dependency graph. These results make the application of our normality criterion much easier in general, and almost immediate in some cases.

Before describing these three tools, let us observe that proving the correctness of a *usual* dependency graph L is usually straightforward; it is most of the time an immediate consequence of the definition of the model we are working on. Therefore the existing literature does not provide any tool for that.

1. Our first tool (Theorem 5.2) is an equivalence of the definition with a slightly different set of inequalities involving cumulants of product of random variables. When the random variables Y_α are Bernoulli random variables, we can then use the trivial fact $Y_\alpha^m = Y_\alpha$ to reduce (most of the time significantly) the number of inequalities to establish.
2. The second tool (Theorem 5.8) shows the equivalence of bounds on cumulants and bounds on an auxiliary quantity defined as

$$P_r = \prod_{\delta \subseteq [r]} \mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{i \in \delta} Y_{\alpha_i} \right]^{(-1)^{|\delta|}}.$$

At first sight, one might think that this new expression is not simpler to bound than cumulants, but its advantage is that it is *multiplicative*: if moments $\mathbb{E} \left[\prod_{i \in \delta} Y_{\alpha_i} \right]$ have a natural factorization, then P_r factorizes accordingly and we can bound each factor separately.

3. The third tool (Theorem 5.11) is a stability property of weighted dependency graphs by *products*. Namely, if we prove that some basic variables admit a weighted dependency graph, we obtain for free a weighted dependency graphs for monomials in these basic variables. A typical example of application is the following: in the random graph setting, we prove that the indicator variables corresponding to presence of edges have a weighted dependency graph and we automatically obtain a similar result for presence of triangles or of copies of any given fixed graph.

Items 1 and 3 are both used in all applications described in Section 1.2 and reduces the proof of the correctness of the relevant weighted dependency graph to bounding specific simple cumulants. For random pair partitions, random permutations and random graphs, this bound directly follows from an easy computation of joint moments and item 2 above. In summary, the proof of correctness of the weighted dependency graph is rather immediate in these cases.

For SSEP, we also make use of an induction relation for joint cumulants obtained by Derrida, Lebowitz and Speer [28] (joint cumulants are called *truncated correlation functions* in this context). The Markov chain setting uses linear algebra considerations and a recent expression of joint cumulants in terms of the so-called *boolean cumulants*, due to Arizmendi, Hasebe, Lehner and Vargas [2] (see also [61, Lemma 1.1]). Boolean cumulants have been introduced in *non-commutative probability theory* [64, 49] and their appearance here is rather intriguing.

To conclude this section, let us mention that in each case, the proof of correctness of the weighted dependency graph relies on some expression for the joint moments of the variables Y_α . This expression might be of various forms: explicit expressions in the first three cases, an induction relation in the case of SSEP or a matrix expression for Markov chains, but we need such an expression. In other words, weighted dependency graphs can be used to study what could be called *locally integrable systems*, that is systems in which the joint moments of the basic variables Y_α can be computed. Such systems are not necessarily integrable in the sense that there is no tractable expression for the generating function or the moments of $X = \sum_{\alpha \in A} Y_\alpha$, so that classical asymptotic methods can *a priori* not be used. In particular, in all the examples above, it seems hopeless to analyse the moments $\mathbb{E}[X^r]$ by expanding them directly in terms of joint moments.

1.4 Usual dependency graphs: behind the central limit theorem.

We have focused so far on the question of asymptotic normality. However, usual dependency graphs can be used to establish other kinds of results. The first family of such results consists in refinements of central limit theorems.

- In their original paper [6] Baldi and Rinott have combined dependency graphs with Stein's method. In addition to providing a central limit theorem, this approach yields precise estimates for the Kolmogorov distance between a renormalized version of X_n and the Gaussian distribution. For more general and in some cases sharper bounds, we also refer the reader to [16]. An alternate approach to Stein's method, based on *mod-Gaussian convergence* and Fourier analysis, can also be used to establish sharp bounds in Kolmogorov distance in the context of dependency graphs, see [34].
- Another direction, addressed in [29, 35], is the validity domain of the central limit theorem.

The Gaussian law is not the only limit law that is accessible with the dependency graph approach. Convergence to Poisson distribution can also be proved this way, as

demonstrated in [4]; again, this result has found applications, e.g., in the theory of random geometric graphs [55].

We now leave convergence in distribution to discuss probabilities of rare events:

- In [45], S. Janson has established some large deviation upper bound involving the fractional chromatic number of the dependency graph.
- Another important, historically first use of dependency graphs is the *Lovász local lemma* [31, 65]. The goal here is to find a lower bound for the probability that $X_n = 0$ when $Y_{n,i}$ are indicator random variables, that is the probability that none of the $Y_{n,i}$ is equal to 1. This inequality has found a large range of application to prove by probabilistic arguments the existence of an object (often a graph) with given properties: this is known as the *probabilistic method*, see [1, Chapter 5].

1.5 Future work

We believe that weighted dependency graphs may be useful in a number of different models and that they are worth being studied further. An application of weighted dependency graphs to the d -dimensional Ising model is given in a joint paper with Dousse [30]. In a work in progress, we also use them to study statistics in uniform set-partitions and obtain a far-reaching generalization of a result of Chern, Diaconis, Kane and Rhoades [18].

Proving the correctness of these weighted dependency graphs again use the tools from Section 5 of this paper. In the case of Ising model, we also need the theory of cluster expansions.

Another source of examples of weighted dependency graphs is given by determinantal point processes (see, e.g., [41, Chapter 4]): indeed, for such processes, it has been observed by Soshnikov that cumulants have rather nice expressions [63, Lemma 1]. This fits in the framework of weighted dependency graphs and the stability by taking monomials in the initial variables may enable to study multilinear statistics on such models. This is a direction that we plan to investigate in future work.

The results of the present article also invite to consider the following models.

- Uniform d -regular graphs: the weighted dependency graph for pair partitions presented in Section 6 gives bounds on joint cumulants in the configuration model. It would be interesting to have similar bounds for uniform d -regular graphs, especially when d tends to infinity, in which case the graph given by the configuration model is simple with probability tending to 0. The fact that joint moments of presence of edges have no simple expression for d -regular graphs is an important source of difficulty here.
- The asymmetric version of SSEP, called ASEP: finding a weighted dependency graph for this statistical mechanics model is closely related to the conjecture made in [28], on the scaling limit of the truncated correlation functions.
- Markov chains on infinite state spaces: as mentioned earlier, there is an important body of literature on CLT for linear statistics $\sum_{n=0}^N f(M_n)$ on such models, see [47]. Does Theorem 10.4, which gives a weighted dependency graph for Markov chain on a finite state space, generalize under some of these criteria? This would potentially give access to CLT for multilinear statistics on these models. . .

Finally, because of the diversity of examples, it would be of great interest to adapt some of the results mentioned in Section 1.4 to weighted dependency graphs. An

approach to do this would be to use recent results on mod-Gaussian convergence [35, 34]. Unfortunately, this requires *uniform bounds* on cumulants of the sum X_n , which are at the moment out of reach for weighted dependency graphs in general.

1.6 Outline of the paper

The paper is organized as follows.

- Standard notation and definitions are given in Section 2.
- Section 3 gives some background about maximum spanning trees, a notion used in our bounds for cumulants.
- The definition of weighted dependency graphs and the associated normality criterion are given in Section 4.
- Section 5 provides tools to prove the correctness of weighted dependency graphs.
- The next five sections (from 6 to 10) are devoted to the applications described in Section 1.2.
- Appendices give a technical proof, some variance estimations and adequate tightness criteria for the functional central limit theorems, respectively.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Set partitions

The combinatorics of set partitions is central in the theory of cumulants and is important in this article. We recall here some well-known facts about them.

A *set partition* of a set S is a (non-ordered) family of non-empty disjoint subsets of S (called *blocks* of the partition), whose union is S . We denote by $\#(\pi)$ the number of blocks of π .

Denote $\mathcal{P}(S)$ the set of set partitions of a given set S . Then $\mathcal{P}(S)$ may be endowed with a natural partial order: the *refinement* order. We say that π is *finer* than π' or π' *coarser* than π (and denote $\pi \leq \pi'$) if every part of π is included in a part of π' .

Endowed with this order, $\mathcal{P}(S)$ is a complete lattice, which means that each family F of set partitions admits a join (the finest set partition which is coarser than all set partitions in F , denoted with \vee) and a meet (the coarsest set partition which is finer than all set partitions in F , denoted with \wedge). In particular, there is a maximal element $\{S\}$ (the partition in only one part) and a minimal element $\{\{x\}, x \in S\}$ (the partition in singletons).

Lastly, denote μ the Möbius function of the partition lattice $\mathcal{P}(S)$. In this paper, we only use evaluations of μ at pairs $(\pi, \{S\})$, i.e. where the second argument is the maximum element of $\mathcal{P}(S)$. In this case, the value of the Möbius function is given by:

$$\mu(\pi, \{S\}) = (-1)^{\#(\pi)-1}(\#(\pi) - 1)!. \quad (2.1)$$

2.2 Joint cumulants

For random variables X_1, \dots, X_r with finite moments living in the same probability space (with expectation denoted \mathbb{E}), we define their *joint cumulant* (or *mixed cumulant*) as

$$\kappa(X_1, \dots, X_r) = [t_1 \dots t_r] \log \left(\mathbb{E}(\exp(t_1 X_1 + \dots + t_r X_r)) \right). \quad (2.2)$$

As usual, $[t_1 \dots t_r]F$ stands for the coefficient of $t_1 \dots t_r$ in the series expansion of F in positive powers of t_1, \dots, t_r . The finite moment assumption ensures that the function is

analytic around $t_1 = \dots = t_r = 0$. If all random variables X_1, \dots, X_r are equal to the same variable X , we denote $\kappa_r(X) = \kappa(X, \dots, X)$ and this is the usual *cumulant* of a single random variable. .

Joint cumulants have a long history in statistics and theoretical physics and it is rather hard to give a reference for their first appearance. Their most useful properties are summarized in [46, Proposition 6.16] — see also [50].

- It is a symmetric multilinear functional.
- If the set of variables $\{X_1, \dots, X_r\}$ can be split into two mutually independent sets of variables, then the joint cumulant vanishes;
- Cumulants can be expressed in terms of joint moments and vice-versa, as follows:

$$\mathbb{E}(X_1 \cdots X_r) = \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}([r])} \prod_{C \in \pi} \kappa(X_i; i \in C); \quad (2.3)$$

$$\kappa(X_1, \dots, X_r) = \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}([r])} \mu(\pi, \{[r]\}) \prod_{C \in \pi} \mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{i \in C} X_i \right). \quad (2.4)$$

Hence, knowing all joint cumulants amounts to knowing all joint moments.

Because of the symmetry, it is natural to consider joint cumulants of *multisets* of random variables.

The second property above has a converse. Since we have not been able to find it in the literature, we provide it with a proof.

Proposition 2.1. *Let $A = A_1 \sqcup A_2$ be a finite set, partitioned into two parts. Let $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ be a family of random variables defined on the same probability space, such that each Y_α is determined by its moments. We assume that for each multiset B of A that contains elements of both A_1 and A_2 ,*

$$\kappa(Y_\alpha; \alpha \in B) = 0.$$

Then $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1\}$ and $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_2\}$ are independent.

Proof. Since each Y_α is determined by its moments, from a theorem of Petersen [57], we know that the multivariate random variable $(Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1 \cup A_2)$ is also determined by its joint moments, or equivalently by its joint cumulants. Consider random variables $(Z_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1 \cup A_2)$ such that $(Z_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1)$ (resp. $(Z_\alpha, \alpha \in A_2)$) has the same (multi-variate) distribution than $(Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1)$ (resp. $(Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_2)$) and such that $\{Z_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1\}$ and $\{Z_\alpha, \alpha \in A_2\}$ are independent. Because of the equalities of multi-variate distribution, if the multiset B is composed either only by elements of A_1 or only by elements of A_2 , then

$$\kappa(Z_\alpha, \alpha \in B) = \kappa(Y_\alpha, \alpha \in B).$$

On the other hand, if B contains elements of both A_1 and A_2 , then $\{Z_\alpha, \alpha \in B\}$ can be split into two mutually independent sets: $\{Z_\alpha, \alpha \in B \cap A_1\}$ and $\{Z_\alpha, \alpha \in B \cap A_2\}$. Therefore,

$$\kappa(Z_\alpha, \alpha \in B) = 0.$$

But, for such B , one has $\kappa(Y_\alpha, \alpha \in B) = 0$ by hypothesis.

Finally all joint cumulants of $(Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1 \cup A_2)$ and $(Z_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1 \cup A_2)$ coincide and, therefore, both random vectors have the same distribution (recall that the first one is determined by its joint moments). Therefore $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1\}$ and $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_2\}$ are independent, as claimed. \square

Remark 2.2. We do not know whether the hypothesis “determined by their moment” can be relaxed or not.

2.3 Multisets

As mentioned above it is natural to consider joint cumulants of *multisets* of random variables, so let us fix some terminology.

For a multiset B , we denote by $|B|$ the total number of elements (i.e. counted with multiplicities) and $\#(B)$ the number of *distinct* elements. Furthermore $B_1 \uplus B_2$ is by definition the disjoint union of the multisets B_1 and B_2 , i.e. the multiplicity of an element in $B_1 \uplus B_2$ is the sum of its multiplicity in B_1 and B_2 .

The set of multisets of elements of A is denoted by $\text{MSet}(A)$, while $\text{MSet}_{\leq m}(A)$ is the subset of multisets with $|B| \leq m$.

2.4 Graphs

Definition 2.3. A graph is a pair (V, E) , where V is the vertex set and E the edge set. Elements of E are 2-element subsets of V (our graphs are simple loopless graphs). All graphs considered in this paper are finite.

We denote by $\text{CC}(L)$ the partition of the vertex set of a graph L into connected components. Consequently, $|\text{CC}(L)|$ is the number of connected components of L .

Two types of graphs appear here: dependency graphs throughout the paper and random graphs in Section 7. The former are tools to prove central limit theorems, while the latter are the objects of study, and they should not be confused. Following [46], we use the letter L for dependency graphs, and we reserve the more classical G for random graphs.

If B is a multiset of vertices of L , we can consider the graph $L[B]$ induced by L on B and defined as follows: the vertices of $L[B]$ correspond to elements of B (if B contains an element with multiplicity m , then m vertices correspond to this element), and there is an edge between two vertices if the corresponding vertices of L are equal or connected by an edge in L .

Finally we say that two subsets (or multisets) A_1 and A_2 of vertices of L are *disconnected* if they are disjoint and there is no edge in L that has an extremity in A_1 and an extremity in A_2 .

2.5 Weighted graphs

An *edge-weighted graph* \tilde{L} , or *weighted graph* for short, is a graph L in which each edge e is assigned a weight w_e . In this article we restrict ourselves to weights w_e with $w_e \in [0, 1]$. Edges not in the graph can be thought of as edges of weight 0, all our definitions are consistent with this convention.

The induced graph of a weighted graph \tilde{L} on a multiset B has a natural weighted graph structure. We put on each edge of $\tilde{L}[B]$ the weight of the corresponding edge in \tilde{L} ; if the edge connects two copies of the same vertex of \tilde{L} , there is no corresponding edge in \tilde{L} and we put weight 1.

If I and J are subsets (or multisets) of vertices of a weighted graph \tilde{L} , we write $W(I, J)$ for the maximal weight of an edge connecting a vertex of I and a vertex of J . If $I \cap J \neq \emptyset$, then $W(I, J) = 1$. On the contrary, if I and J are disconnected, we set $W(I, J) = 0$.

This enables to define powers of weighted graphs.

Definition 2.4. Let \tilde{L} be a weighted graph with vertex set A and m be a positive integer. The m -th power of \tilde{L} is the graph with vertex set $\text{MSet}_{\leq m}(A)$ such that I and J are linked by an edge unless I and J are disjoint and disconnected in L . Moreover the edge (I, J) has weight $W(I, J)$. We denote this weighted graph \tilde{L}^m .

2.6 Asymptotic notation

We use the symbol $u_n \asymp v_n$ (resp. $u_n \ll v_n$, $u_n \gg v_n$) to say that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n}$ is a nonzero constant (resp. 0, $+\infty$) as $n \rightarrow \infty$. In particular, v_n should be nonzero for n sufficiently large.

3 Spanning trees

As we shall see in the next section, our definition of weighted dependency graphs involves the *maximal weight of a spanning tree of a given weighted graph*. In this section, we recall this notion and prove a few lemmas that we use later in the paper.

3.1 Maximum spanning tree

Definition 3.1. A spanning tree of a graph $L = (V, E)$ is a subset E' of E such that (V, E') is a tree.

More generally, we say that a subset E' of E forms a spanning subgraph of L if (V, E') is connected.

If \tilde{L} is a weighted graph, we say that the weight $w(T)$ of a spanning tree of \tilde{L} is the product of the weights of the edges in T . The maximum weight of a spanning tree of \tilde{L} is denoted $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L})$. This parameter is central in our work.

If \tilde{L} is disconnected, we set $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}) = 0$ for convenience.

Example 3.2. An easy case which appears a few times in the paper is the case of a connected graph \tilde{L} with r vertices and all weights equal to the same value, say ε . Then all spanning trees have weight ε^{r-1} so that $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}) = \varepsilon^{r-1}$.

For a less trivial example, consider the weighted graph of Fig. 1. The red edges form a spanning tree of weight $\varepsilon^2 \cdot (\varepsilon)^2 = \varepsilon^4$. It is easy to check that there is no spanning trees with bigger weight so that $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}) = \varepsilon^4$ in this case.

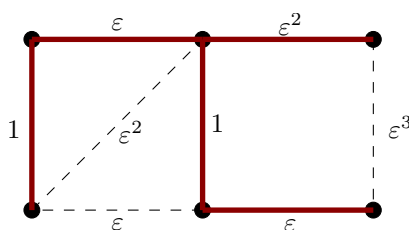


Figure 1: Example of a weighted graph with a spanning tree of maximal weight. Fat red edges are edges of the maximum weight spanning tree, the other edges of the graph are dotted for more readability.

Finding a spanning tree with maximum weight is a well-studied question in the algorithmics literature: see [19, Chapter 23] (the usual convention is to define the weight of a spanning tree as the *sum* of the weights of its edges and to look for a spanning tree of *minimal* weight, but this is of course equivalent, up to replacing weights with the logarithms of their inverses).

3.2 Prim's algorithm and the reordering lemma

There are several classical algorithms to find a spanning tree with maximum weight. We describe here Prim's algorithm, which is useful for our work.

Assume \tilde{L} is a connected weighted graph. Choose arbitrarily a vertex v in the graph

and set initially $A = \{v\}$ and $T = \emptyset$. We iterate the following procedure: find the edge with maximum weight connecting a vertex v in A with a vertex w outside A (since \tilde{L} is connected, there is at least one such edge), then add w to A and $\{v, w\}$ to T . It is easy to check that at each step, T is always a tree with vertex set A and a general result ensures that at each step, T is included in a spanning tree of maximum weight of \tilde{L} [19, Corollary 23.2]. Note also that the weight of the edge $\{v, w\}$ is equal to $W(\{w\}, A)$. We stop the iteration when A is the vertex set of \tilde{L} , and T is then a spanning tree of maximum weight.

The correctness of this algorithm implies the following lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *Let \tilde{L} be a weighted graph with r vertices. There exists an ordering $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ of its vertex set such that*

$$\prod_{j=1}^{r-1} W(\{\beta_{j+1}\}; \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_j\}) = \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}). \quad (3.1)$$

Proof. Adding edges of weight 0 to the graph does not change any side of the above equality, so we can assume that \tilde{L} is connected.

We apply Prim's algorithm, as described above, and we denote vertices of \tilde{L} by β_1, \dots, β_r in the order in which they are added to the set A . Then $W(\{\beta_{j+1}\}; \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_j\})$ is the weight of the edge added in the j -th iteration of the algorithm. Therefore the LHS of Eq. (3.1) is the weight of the spanning tree constructed by Prim's algorithm. Since this is a spanning tree of maximum weight, this weight is $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L})$. \square

Remark 3.4. In the special case where \tilde{L} has only edges of weight 1, the lemma states the following: if \tilde{L} is connected, there exists an ordering $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ of its vertices such that each β_ℓ is in the neighbourhood of $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{\ell-1})$. This easy particular case is used in the dependency graph literature, but with weighted dependency graphs, we need Theorem 3.3 in its full generality.

3.3 Inequalities on maximal weights of spanning trees

We now state some inequalities on maximal weights, that are useful in the sequel. We first introduce some notation.

If Δ is a subset of B , we denote $\Pi(\Delta)$ the multiset partition of B which has Δ and singletons as blocks. Furthermore, if $\Delta = (\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_\ell)$ is a family of subsets of B , then we denote $\pi_\Delta = \Pi(\Delta_1) \vee \dots \vee \Pi(\Delta_\ell)$. Note that if $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_\ell$ are the parts of a partition π , then trivially $\pi_\Delta = \pi$.

Finally, edges of weight 1 will play a somewhat special role in weighted dependency graphs. We therefore denote $\tilde{L}\langle 1 \rangle$ the subgraph formed by edges with weight 1.

Lemma 3.5. *Let \tilde{L} be a weighted graph with vertex set B and $(\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_s)$ a family of subsets of B . We assume that $\pi_\Delta \vee \text{CC}(\tilde{L}\langle 1 \rangle) = \{B\}$. Then*

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^s \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[\Delta_i]) \right) \leq \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}).$$

Proof. Consider a spanning tree T_i of maximum weight in each induced graph $\tilde{L}[\Delta_i]$. Each T_i can be seen as a subset of edges of the original graph \tilde{L} . Let S be the union of the T_i and of the set of edges of weight 1. The condition $\pi_\Delta \vee \text{CC}(\tilde{L}\langle 1 \rangle) = \{B\}$ ensures

that the edge set S forms a spanning subgraph of \tilde{L} . Therefore we can extract from it a spanning tree T . Then

$$w(T) = \prod_{e \in T} w(e) \geq \prod_{e \in S} w(e) \geq \prod_{i=1}^s \prod_{e \in T_i} w(e) = \prod_{i=1}^s \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[\Delta_i]).$$

But, since T is a spanning tree of \tilde{L} , we have $w(T) \leq \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L})$, which completes the proof. \square

Our next lemma uses the notion of m -th power of a weighted graph, which was defined in Section 2.5.

Lemma 3.6. *Let I_1, \dots, I_r be multisets of vertices of a weighted graph \tilde{L} . We consider a partition π of $I_1 \uplus \dots \uplus I_r$ such that*

$$\pi \vee \{I_1, \dots, I_r\} = \{I_1 \uplus \dots \uplus I_r\}. \quad (3.2)$$

Then we have

$$\prod_{i=1}^s \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[\pi_i]) \leq \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^m[\{I_1, \dots, I_r\}]),$$

where \tilde{L}^m is the m -th power of \tilde{L} .

Proof. The multiset $B := I_1 \uplus \dots \uplus I_r$ can be explicitly represented by

$$\{(v, j) : j \leq r \text{ and } v \in I_j\}.$$

Let π_i be a part of π and consider a spanning tree T_i of minimum weight of $\tilde{L}[\pi_i]$. Edges of T_i are pairs $\{(v, j), (v', j')\}$. For such an edge e with $j \neq j'$, we can consider the corresponding edge $\bar{e} = \{I_j, I_{j'}\}$ in \tilde{L}^m . By definition of power graphs, \bar{e} has at least the same weight as e . Doing so for each edge of T_i with $j \neq j'$, we get a set S_i of edges in \tilde{L}^m such that

$$\prod_{\bar{e} \in S_i} w(\bar{e}) \geq \prod_{\substack{e \in T_i \\ j \neq j'}} w(e) \geq \prod_{e \in T_i} w(e).$$

As in the proof of the previous lemma, we now consider the union S of the S_i 's. The condition (3.2) ensures that S forms a spanning subgraph of $\tilde{L}^m[\{I_1, \dots, I_r\}]$ and hence we can extract from it a spanning tree T . Then

$$w(T) = \prod_{\bar{e} \in T} w(\bar{e}) \geq \prod_{\bar{e} \in S} w(\bar{e}) \geq \prod_{i=1}^s \prod_{\bar{e} \in S_i} w(\bar{e}) \geq \prod_{i=1}^s \prod_{e \in T_i} w(e) \geq \prod_{i=1}^s \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[\Delta_i]).$$

But, since T is a spanning tree of $\tilde{L}^m[\{I_1, \dots, I_r\}]$, we have $w(T) \leq \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^m[\{I_1, \dots, I_r\}])$, which concludes the proof. \square

4 Weighted dependency graphs

4.1 Usual dependency graphs

Consider a family of random variables $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$. A *dependency graph* for this family is an encoding of the dependency relations between the variables Y_α in a graph structure. We take here the definition given by Janson [42]; see also papers of Malyshev [51] and Petrovskaya/Leontovich [58] for earlier appearances of the notion with slightly different names.

Definition 4.1. *A graph L is a dependency graph for the family $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ if the two following conditions are satisfied:*

1. the vertex set of L is A .
2. if A_1 and A_2 are disconnected subsets in L , then $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1\}$ and $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_2\}$ are independent.

A trivial example is that any family of independent variables $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ admits the graph with vertex-set A and no edges as a dependency graph. A more interesting example is the following.

Example 4.2. Consider the Erdős-Rényi random graph model $G(n, p_n)$, that is G has vertex set $[n] := \{1, \dots, n\}$ and it has an edge between i and j with probability p_n , all these events being independent from each other. Let A be the set of 3-element subsets of $[n]$ and if $\alpha = \{i, j, k\} \in A$, let Y_α be the indicator function of the event “the graph G contains the triangle with vertices i, j and k ”.

Let L be the graph with vertex set A and the following edge set: α and β are linked if $|\alpha \cap \beta| = 2$ (that is, if the corresponding triangles share an edge in G). Then L is a dependency graph for the family $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$.

Note also that the complete graph on A is a dependency graph for any family of variables indexed by A . In particular, given a family of variables, it may admit several dependency graphs. The fewer edges a dependency graph has, the more information it encodes and, thus, the more interesting it is. It would be tempting to consider the dependency graph with fewest edges, but such a graph is not always uniquely defined.

As said in the introduction, dependency graphs are a valuable toolbox to prove central limit theorems for sums of partially dependent variables. Denote $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ a standard normal random variable. The following theorem is due to Janson [42, Theorem 2].

Theorem 4.3 (Janson’s normality criterion). *Suppose that, for each n , $\{Y_{n,i}, 1 \leq i \leq N_n\}$ is a family of bounded random variables; $|Y_{n,i}| < M_n$ a.s. Suppose further that L_n is a dependency graph for this family and let $\Delta_n - 1$ be the maximal degree of L_n . Let $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^{N_n} Y_{n,i}$ and $\sigma_n^2 = \text{Var}(X_n)$.*

Assume that there exists an integer s such that

$$\left(\frac{N_n}{\Delta_n}\right)^{1/s} \frac{\Delta_n}{\sigma_n} M_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (4.1)$$

Then, in distribution,

$$\frac{X_n - \mathbb{E}X_n}{\sigma_n} \rightarrow_d \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (4.2)$$

Example 4.4. We use the same model and notation as in Theorem 4.2. Assume to simplify that p_n is bounded away from 1. Then one has $N_n \asymp n^3$, $\Delta_n \asymp n$ and $M_n = 1$. An easy computation — see, e.g., [46, Lemma 3.5] — gives $\sigma_n^2 \asymp \max(n^3 p_n^3, n^4 p_n^5)$. Thus the hypothesis (4.1) in Janson’s theorem is fulfilled if $p_n \gg n^{-1/3+\varepsilon}$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$.

When this holds, Theorem 4.3 implies that, after rescaling, the number X_n of triangles in $G(n, p_n)$ is asymptotically normal. The latter is in fact true under the less restrictive hypothesis $p_n \gg n^{-1}$, as proved by Ruciński [60], but this cannot be obtained from Theorem 4.3.

To finish this section, let us mention a stronger normality criterion, due to Mikhailov [53]. Roughly, he replaces the number of vertices N_n and the degree Δ_n by some quantities defined using conditional expectations of variables. If (4.1) holds with these new quantities, then we can also conclude that one has Gaussian fluctuations. His theorem has a larger range of applications than Janson’s: e.g., for triangles in random graphs, it proves asymptotic normality in its whole range of validity, that is if $p_n \gg n^{-1}$ and $1 - p_n \gg n^{-2}$; see [46, Example 6.19].

4.2 Definition of weighted dependency graphs

The goal of the present article is to relax the independence hypothesis in the definition of dependency graphs. As we shall see in the next sections, this enables to include many more examples.

As above, $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ is a family of random variables defined on the same probability space. We suggest the following definition.

Definition 4.5. Let $C = (C_1, C_2, \dots)$ be a sequence of positive real numbers. Let Ψ be a function on multisets of elements of A .

A weighted graph \tilde{L} is a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ if, for any multiset $B = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ of elements of A , one has

$$\left| \kappa(Y_\alpha; \alpha \in B) \right| \leq C_r \Psi(B) \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]). \quad (4.3)$$

Our definition implies in particular that all cumulants, or equivalently all moments of the Y_α are finite. This might seem restrictive but in most applications, the Y_α are Bernoulli random variables. Note also that we already have this restriction in Janson's and Mikhaïlov's normality criteria.

Remark 4.6. It is rather easy to ensure inequality (4.3). For any family $\{Y_\alpha; \alpha \in A\}$, take

$$\Psi(B) = |\kappa(Y_\alpha; \alpha \in B)|, \quad C = (1, 1, \dots),$$

and \tilde{L} the complete graph on A with weight 1 on each edge. Then \tilde{L} is trivially a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for $\{Y_\alpha; \alpha \in A\}$. But this type of examples do not yield interesting results.

We are interested in constructing examples, where:

- C_r may depend on r , but is constant along a sequence of weighted dependency graphs;
- Ψ has a rather simple form, such as $p^{\#(B)}$ for some p (the case $\Psi \equiv 1$ gives a good intuition);
- Edge weights also have a very simple expression and most of them tend to 0 along a sequence of weighted dependency graphs;

Intuitively, Eq. (4.3) should be thought of as follows: variables that are linked by edges of small weight in \tilde{L} are *almost independent*, in the sense that their joint cumulants are required to be small (because of the factor $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B])$). Indeed, the smaller the weights in $\tilde{L}[B]$ are, the smaller $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B])$ is.

Example 4.7. Most of this paper is devoted to the treatment of examples: proving that they are indeed weighted dependency graphs and inferring some central limit theorems. Nevertheless, to guide the reader's intuition, let us give right away an example without proof.

Consider the Erdős-Rényi random graph model $G(n, m_n)$, i.e. G is a graph with vertex set $[n]$ and an edge set E of size m_n , chosen uniformly at random among all possible edge set of size m_n .

If we set $p_n = m_n / \binom{n}{2}$, then each edge $\{i, j\}$ belongs to E with probability p_n , but the corresponding events are not independent anymore. Indeed, since the total number of edges is fixed, if we know that one given edge is in G , it is less likely that another given edge is also in G .

As in Theorem 4.2, let A be the set of 3-element subsets of $[n]$ and if $\alpha = \{i, j, k\} \in A$, let Y_α be the indicator function of the event "the graph G contains the triangle with

vertices i, j and k'' . Since presences of edges are no longer independent event, neither are presences of edge-disjoint triangles and the only dependency graph of this family in the classical sense is the complete graph on A .

Consider the complete graph \tilde{L} with vertex set A and weights on the edges determined as follows:

- If $|\alpha \cap \beta| \geq 2$ (that is, if the corresponding triangles share an edge in G), then the edge $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ in \tilde{L} has weight 1;
- If $|\alpha \cap \beta| \leq 1$, then the edge $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ in \tilde{L} has weight $1/m_n$.

We will prove in Section 7 that \tilde{L} is a (Ψ_n, C) weighted dependency graph with $\Psi_n(B) = p_n^{e(B)}$ where $e(B)$ is the total number of distinct edges in B (recall that B is here a multiset of triangles) and the sequence $C = (C_r)$ does not depend on n .

Intuitively, this means that presences of edge-disjoint triangles are almost independent events. Moreover, the weight $1/m_n$ quantifies this almost-independence. This is rather logical: the bigger m_n is, the less knowing that a given edge is in G influences the probability that another given edge is also in G (and hence the same holds for presence of edge-disjoint triangles).

4.3 A criterion for asymptotic normality

Let \tilde{L} be a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for a family of variables $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$. We introduce the following parameters (for $\ell \geq 1$)

$$R = \sum_{\alpha \in A} \Psi(\{\alpha\}); \quad (4.4)$$

$$T_\ell = \max_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell \in A} \left[\sum_{\beta \in A} W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}) \frac{\Psi(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\})} \right]. \quad (4.5)$$

Remark 4.8. Despite the complicated definition of T_ℓ , its order of magnitude is usually not hard to determine in examples (recall that Ψ and the weights usually have rather simple expression).

Remark 4.9. Let us consider the special case where Ψ is the constant function equal to 1. One has

- $R = |A|$, which is the number of vertices of L ;
- using the easy observation $w_{\{\beta, \alpha_1\}} \leq W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^\ell w_{\{\beta, \alpha_i\}}$, we see that

$$\Delta \leq T_\ell \leq \ell \Delta, \text{ where } \Delta := \max_{\alpha \in A} \sum_{\beta \in \alpha} w_{\{\beta, \alpha\}};$$

note that $\Delta - 1$ is the maximal *weighted degree* in \tilde{L} (the weighted degree of a vertex is $\sum_{\beta \in \alpha, \beta \neq \alpha} w_{\{\beta, \alpha\}}$; the condition $\beta \neq \alpha$ in the summation index explains the shift by -1). In particular, each T_ℓ has the same order of magnitude as Δ .

In general, R and T_ℓ should be thought of as deformations of the number of vertices and the maximal weighted degree. Considering R and T_ℓ rather than simply $|A|$ and Δ leads to a more general normality criterion, in a similar way that Mikhailov's criterion extends Janson's.

The following lemma bounds cumulants in terms of the two above defined quantities.

Lemma 4.10. Let \tilde{L} be a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for a family of variables $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$. Define R and T_ℓ (for $\ell \geq 1$) as above. Then, for $r \geq 1$,

$$\left| \kappa_r \left(\sum_{\alpha \in A} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq C_r r! R T_1 \cdots T_{r-1}.$$

Proof. By multilinearity

$$\kappa_r \left(\sum_{\alpha \in A} Y_\alpha \right) = \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in A} \kappa(Y_{\alpha_1}, \dots, Y_{\alpha_r}).$$

Applying the triangular inequality and Eq. (4.3),

$$\left| \kappa_r \left(\sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in A} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq C_r \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in A} M_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r},$$

where, by definition, $M_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r} = \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]) \Psi(B)$ for $B = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ (in particular $M_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r}$ is invariant by permutation of the indices).

We also define

$$M'_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r} = \left[\prod_{j=1}^{r-1} W(\{\alpha_{j+1}\}; \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_j\}) \right] \Psi(B)$$

We say that a list $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ of elements of A is *well-ordered* if

$$\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]) = \prod_{j=1}^{r-1} W(\{\beta_{j+1}\}; \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_j\}), \quad (4.6)$$

which implies $M_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r} = M'_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r}$. From Theorem 3.3, each list $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$ admits a well-ordered permutation. Conversely, a well-ordered list $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ is a permutation of at most $r!$ lists $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$. Therefore

$$\left| \kappa_r \left(\sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in A} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq r! C_r \sum_{\dots} M_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r} = r! C_r \sum_{\dots} M'_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r}, \quad (4.7)$$

where both sums run over *well-ordered* lists $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ of elements of A . Extending the sum to all lists $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ of elements of A only increases the right-hand side, so that we get:

$$\left| \kappa_r \left(\sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in A} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq r! C_r \sum_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r \in A} M'_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r}. \quad (4.8)$$

By definition, one has, for any $\ell < r$ and elements $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{\ell+1}$ in A :

$$M'_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{\ell+1}} = W(\{\beta_{\ell+1}\}, \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_\ell\}) \frac{\Psi(\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_\ell, \beta_{\ell+1}\})}{\Psi(\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_\ell\})} M'_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_\ell}$$

Fixing $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_\ell)$ and summing over $\beta_{\ell+1}$ in A , we get

$$\sum_{\beta_{\ell+1} \in A} M'_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{\ell+1}} \leq T_\ell M'_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_\ell}.$$

Since $\sum_{\beta \in A} M'_\beta = R$, an immediate induction yields

$$\sum_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r \in A} M'_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r} \leq R T_1 \cdots T_{r-1}.$$

Together with Eq. (4.8), this ends the proof of the lemma. \square

We can now give an asymptotic normality criterion, using weighted dependency graphs.

Theorem 4.11. *Suppose that, for each n , $\{Y_{n,i}, 1 \leq i \leq N_n\}$ is a family of random variables with finite moments defined on the same probability space. For each n , let Ψ_n a function on multisets of elements of $[N_n]$. We also fix a sequence $C = (C_r)_{r \geq 1}$, not depending on n .*

Assume that, for each n , one has a (Ψ_n, C) weighted dependency graph \tilde{L}_n for $\{Y_{n,i}, 1 \leq i \leq N_n\}$ and define the corresponding quantities $R_n, T_{1,n}, T_{2,n}, \dots$, by Eqs. (4.4) and (4.5).

Let $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^{N_n} Y_{n,i}$ and $\sigma_n^2 = \text{Var}(X_n)$.

Assume that there exist numbers D_r and Q_n and an integer $s \geq 3$ such that

$$T_{r,n} \leq D_r Q_n \quad (4.9)$$

$$\left(\frac{R_n}{Q_n}\right)^{1/s} \frac{Q_n}{\sigma_n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (4.10)$$

then, in distribution,

$$\frac{X_n - \mathbb{E}X_n}{\sigma_n} \rightarrow_d \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (4.11)$$

Proof. From Theorem 4.10, we know that, for $r \geq 2$,

$$\left| \kappa_r \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N_n} Y_{n,i} \right) \right| \leq C_r r! R_n D_1 \cdots D_{r-1} Q_n^{r-1}. \quad (4.12)$$

Setting $C'_r = C_r r! D_1 \cdots D_{r-1}$ and $\tilde{X}_n = (X_n - \mathbb{E}X_n)/\sigma_n$, we get that for $r \geq s$,

$$\left| \kappa_r(\tilde{X}_n) \right| = \frac{1}{\sigma_n^r} |\kappa_r(X_n)| \leq C'_r \frac{R_n Q_n^{r-1}}{\sigma_n^r} = C'_r \left(\frac{R_n Q_n^{s-1}}{\sigma_n^s} \right)^{\frac{r-2}{s-2}} \left(\frac{\sigma_n^2}{R_n Q_n} \right)^{\frac{r-s}{s-2}}.$$

Eq. (4.12) for $r = 2$ ensures that the last factor is bounded while the middle factor tends to 0 from our hypothesis (4.10). We conclude that $\kappa_r(\tilde{X}_n)$ tends to 0 for $r \geq s$. The convergence towards a normal law then follows from [42, Theorem 1]. \square

Remark 4.12. Continuing Theorem 4.9, when Ψ is constant equal to 1, one can choose $D_r = r$ and $Q_n = \Delta_n$, where Δ_n is the maximal weighted degree in \tilde{L}_n . Then hypothesis Eq. (4.10) says that the quotient $\frac{\Delta_n}{\sigma_n}$ tends to 0 reasonably fast (faster than some power of $\frac{R_n}{\Delta_n}$). Roughly, one has a central limit theorem as soon as the weighted degree is smaller than the standard deviation. (In particular, except in pathological cases, the standard deviation should tend to infinity.)

Remark 4.13. In most examples of application, R_n is immediate to evaluate, while a good upper bound for $T_{\ell,n}$ and thus a sequence Q_n as in the theorem can be found by a relatively easy combinatorial case analysis. The most difficult part in applying the theorem is to find a lower bound for σ_n (Theorem 4.10 gives a usually sharp upper bound). In this sense, the weighted dependency graph structure, once uncovered, reduces the central limit theorem to a variance estimation.

Remark 4.14. [42, Theorem 1] also ensures the convergence of all moments. Therefore, in Theorem 4.11 above and in all applications, we have convergence of all moments, in addition to the convergence in distribution.

Remark 4.15. Except Theorem 3.3 — see Theorem 3.4 —, the proof of our normality criterion is largely inspired from the case of usual dependency graphs. The difficulty here was to find a *good definition* of weighted dependency graphs, not to adapt the theorem to this new setting.

4.4 Multidimensional convergence and bounds for joint cumulants

Bounds on cumulants, and thus weighted dependency graphs, can also be used to obtain the convergence of a random vector towards a multidimensional Gaussian vector or the convergence of a random function towards a Gaussian process.

To avoid a heavily technical theorem, we do not state a general result, but refer the reader to examples in Sections 8.2, 8.3 and 9.3. We nevertheless give here a useful bound on joint cumulants, whose proof is a straightforward adaptation of the one of Theorem 4.10.

Lemma 4.16. *Let \tilde{L} be a (Ψ, C) be a weighted dependency graph for a family of variables $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$. Consider subsets A_1, \dots, A_r of A . Then, with the notation of the previous section,*

$$\left| \kappa \left(\sum_{\alpha \in A_1} Y_\alpha, \dots, \sum_{\alpha \in A_r} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq C_r r! R T_1 \cdots T_{r-1}.$$

Remark 4.17. It is also possible in the above bound to replace R by

$$R^1 = \sum_{\alpha \in A_1} \Psi(\{\alpha_1\})$$

and/or the product $T_1 \cdots T_{r-1}$ by $T_{\leq r-1}^2 \cdots T_{\leq r-1}^r$, where

$$T_{\leq r-1}^i = \max_{\ell \leq r-1} \max_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell \in A} \left[\sum_{\beta \in A_i} W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}) \frac{\Psi(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\})} \right].$$

The maximum over ℓ in the equation above comes from the reordering argument, that is the use of Theorem 3.3 in the proof of Theorem 4.10. We do not know what is the index of the element taken from A_i in the reordered sequence $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$. The only thing we can ensure is that $\beta_1 = \alpha_1$ (since we can choose arbitrarily the first vertex in Prim's algorithm; see the proof of Theorem 3.3), which allows us to use R^1 instead of R .

This slight improvement of the bound is not used in the applications given in this paper. It could however be useful if we wanted to prove, say, a multivariate convergence result for numbers of copies of subgraphs of different sizes in $G(n, m)$; see Section 7 for the corresponding univariate statement.

Note that, with this improvement, the bound given for the joint cumulant is not symmetric in A_1, \dots, A_r , while the quantity to bound obviously is.

4.5 Comparison between usual and weighted dependency graphs

In this Section, we compare at a formal level the notions of weighted dependency graphs and of usual dependency graphs. The results of this Section are not needed in the rest of the paper and it can safely be skipped.

The key observation here is the following: if the induced weighted graph $\tilde{L}[B]$ is disconnected, then $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B])$ is 0 by definition, and hence (4.3) states that the corresponding joint cumulant should be 0.

For the next proposition, we need to introduce some terminology. Let $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ be a family of random variables defined on the same probability space. We say that a function Ψ on multisets of A dominates joint moments, if for any multiset B and multiset partition π of B :

$$\left| \prod_{C \in \pi} \mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{\alpha \in C} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq \Psi(B).$$

Examples include:

- Assume that the variables $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ are uniformly bounded by a constant M , i.e., for any α , one has $|Y_\alpha| \leq M$ a.s. Then for any multiset B and multiset partition π of B , one has

$$\left| \prod_{C \in \pi} \mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{\alpha \in C} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq M^{|B|}.$$

In other terms, the function Ψ defined by $\Psi(B) = M^{|B|}$ dominates joint moments.

- More generally, a repetitive use of Hölder inequality, together with the monotonicity of the r -th norm yields the following: for any multiset B and multiset partition π of B , one has

$$\left| \prod_{C \in \pi} \mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{\alpha \in C} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq \prod_{C \in \pi} \prod_{\alpha \in C} \mathbb{E} \left(|Y_\alpha|^{|C|} \right)^{1/|C|} \leq \prod_{\alpha \in B} \mathbb{E} \left(|Y_\alpha|^{|B|} \right)^{1/|B|}.$$

In other terms, the function Ψ defined by $\Psi(B) = \prod_{\alpha \in B} \mathbb{E} \left(|Y_\alpha|^{|B|} \right)^{1/|B|}$ dominates joint moments.

- As a more concrete example, consider triangles in random graphs, as in Theorems 4.2 and 4.7. In both models $G(n, p_n)$ and $G(n, M_n)$, the function $\Psi(B) = p_n^{e(B)}$ dominates joint moments.

Proposition 4.18. *Let $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ be a family of random variables defined on the same probability space, with a dependency graph L .*

Set $C_r = (r!)^2$ and consider a function Ψ on multisets of A that dominates joint moments. Consider also the weighted graph \tilde{L} , obtained by assigning weight 1 to each edge.

Then \tilde{L} is a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$.

Proof. We have to check that the inequality (4.3) holds for any multiset B . Consider two cases:

- Assume B is disconnected in L . Since L is a dependency graph for $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$, this implies that the set of variables $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ can be split into two mutually independent sets of variables and $\kappa(Y_\alpha; \alpha \in B) = 0$, as wanted.
- Otherwise, \tilde{L} contains at least one spanning tree, and since all edges have weight 1, all spanning trees have weight 1. Thus $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]) = 1$ and we should prove:

$$\left| \kappa(Y_\alpha; \alpha \in B) \right| \leq (r!)^2 \Psi(B).$$

This can be deduced easily from Eq. (2.4), the fact that Ψ dominates joint moments and the inequalities $|\mu(\pi, \{\ell\})| \leq r!$ and $|\mathcal{P}([r])| \leq r!$. \square

Conversely, the unweighted version of a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph is also a usual dependency graph, as soon as each variable Y_α is determined by its moments, as shown by the following proposition.

Proposition 4.19. *Let $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ be a family of random variables with finite moments defined on the same probability space, such that each Y_α is determined by its moments. Let C and Ψ be arbitrary and assume that we have a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph \tilde{L} for the family $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$. Denote L the unweighted version of \tilde{L} .*

Then L is a usual dependency graph for the family $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$.

Proof. Let A_1 and A_2 be disconnected subsets of A in L . We should prove that $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1\}$ and $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_2\}$ are independent.

Let B be a multiset of elements of $A_1 \sqcup A_2$ that contains elements in both A_1 and A_2 . Then the induced weighted graph $\tilde{L}[B]$ has at least two connected component because $B \cap A_1$ and $B \cap A_2$ are disconnected. Therefore $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]) = 0$. Since \tilde{L} is (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$, Eq. (4.3) implies that

$$\kappa(Y_\alpha, \alpha \in B) = 0.$$

From Theorem 2.1, we conclude that $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_1\}$ and $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A_2\}$ are independent. \square

We can now argue that Theorem 4.11 contains Janson's normality criterion. For each $n \geq 1$, let $\{Y_{n,i}, 1 \leq i \leq N_n\}$ be a family of bounded random variables with dependency graph L_n . Consider the weighted graph \tilde{L}_n obtained from L_n by assigning weight 1 to each edge and set $\Psi(B) = M_n^{|B|}$, where M_n is an upper bound for all $|Y_{n,i}|$. From Theorem 4.18, \tilde{L}_n is a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for $\{Y_{n,i}, 1 \leq i \leq N_n\}$ with $C_r = (r!)^2$. Define R_n and $T_{\ell,n}$ as in Section 4.3. If $\Delta_n - 1$ is the maximal degree in L_n , then $R_n = M_n N_n$ and $T_{\ell,n} \leq \ell M_n(\Delta_n)$ for \tilde{L}_n . In particular we can choose $Q_n = M_n \Delta_n$ and condition (4.10) in our normality criterion reduces to (4.1) in Janson's.

On the other hand our theorem does not contain formally Mikhailov normality criterion [53]. But it contains classical examples. Again, one should see the dependency graph in each example as a weighted dependency graph with weight 1 on each edge and choose Ψ as follows:

- in the example at the end of Mikhailov's paper [53], variables are indexed by pairs of elements of $[n]$, so that a multiset B of such pairs can be interpreted as a multigraph $G(B)$ of vertex set $[n]$. Then the function $\Psi(B) = N^{-|CC(G(B))|}$ dominates joint moments and we can apply our theorem to prove asymptotic normality, in exactly the same way as with Mikhailov's theorem.
- for triangles in random graphs [46, Example 6.19], choose $\Psi(B) = p_n^{e(B)}$, as suggested before Theorem 4.18.

In each case, we leave details to the reader.

5 Finding weighted dependency graphs

In general, the main difficulty in order to apply Theorem 4.11 is to check that L_n is indeed a weighted dependency graph for the family $\{Y_{n,i}, 1 \leq i \leq N_n\}$ of random variables. Indeed, one should establish the bound (4.3), which may be quite cumbersome. In this section, we give a few lemmas and propositions that help in this task in different contexts.

5.1 An alternate formulation

In this section, we will see that instead of (4.3), one can show a slightly different set of inequalities. Intuitively, this set of inequalities puts an emphasis on edges of weight 1, which, in most applications, relate incompatible events.

We require an extra assumption on the function Ψ .

Definition 5.1. Let A be a set and Ψ a function on multisets of elements of A . Then Ψ is called super-multiplicative if, for any multisets B_1 and B_2 , $\Psi(B_1 \uplus B_2) \geq \Psi(B_1)\Psi(B_2)$.

Proposition 5.2. Let $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ be a family of random variables defined on the same probability space. Consider a weighted graph \tilde{L} with vertex set A , a super-multiplicative function Ψ on multisets of elements of A and a sequence $\mathbf{D} = (D_r)_{r \geq 1}$.

Assume that, for any multiset B of elements of A , one has

$$\left| \kappa \left(\prod_{\alpha \in B_1} Y_\alpha, \dots, \prod_{\alpha \in B_\ell} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq D_{|B|} \Psi(B) \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]), \quad (5.1)$$

where B_1, \dots, B_ℓ are the vertex sets of the connected components of the graph $\tilde{L}\langle 1 \rangle[B]$, that is the graph induced by edges of weight 1 of \tilde{L} on B .

Then \tilde{L} is a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for the family $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$, for some sequence C that depends only on \mathbf{D} .

Proof. We have to check that the inequality (4.3) holds for any multiset B . We proceed by induction on the size r of the multiset B .

Consider the case $r = 1$. From Eq. (5.1), we know that, for any $\alpha \in A$, one has:

$$|\mathbb{E}(Y_\alpha)| \leq D_1 \Psi(\{\alpha\}),$$

so that, if we set $C_1 = D_1$, Eq. (4.3) holds for all 1-element sets $B = \{\alpha\}$.

Let $r > 1$ and assume that (4.3) holds for all multisets \tilde{B} of size $\ell < r$. Fix a multiset B of size r and define B_1, \dots, B_ℓ as in above. Using a formula of Leonov and Shiryaev for cumulants of products [50] — see also [62, Theorem 4.4] —, one has

$$\kappa \left(\prod_{\alpha \in B_1} Y_\alpha, \dots, \prod_{\alpha \in B_\ell} Y_\alpha \right) = \sum_{\pi \perp B} \prod_{i=1}^s \kappa(Y_\alpha; \alpha \in \pi_i),$$

where the sum runs over multiset partitions $\pi = \{\pi_1, \dots, \pi_s\}$ of B such that $\pi \vee \{B_1, \dots, B_\ell\} = \{B\}$; we denote this condition by $\pi \perp B$ (for a discussion on multiset partitions, see Theorem 5.3 at the end of the proof). We isolate the term corresponding to $\pi = \{B\}$ on the right hand-side and rewrites this as:

$$\kappa(Y_\alpha, \alpha \in B) = \kappa \left(\prod_{\alpha \in B_1} Y_\alpha, \dots, \prod_{\alpha \in B_\ell} Y_\alpha \right) - \sum_{\substack{\pi \perp B \\ \pi \neq \{B\}}} \prod_{i=1}^s \kappa(Y_\alpha; \alpha \in \pi_i). \quad (5.2)$$

But by assumption

$$\left| \kappa \left(\prod_{\alpha \in B_1} Y_\alpha, \dots, \prod_{\alpha \in B_\ell} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq D_r \Psi(B) \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]). \quad (5.3)$$

Moreover, the induction hypothesis asserts that if π_i is a strict subset of B , one has

$$|\kappa(Y_\alpha; \alpha \in \pi_i)| \leq C_{|\pi_i|} \Psi(\pi_i) \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[\pi_i]).$$

If π is a set partition of B different from $\{B\}$, all its parts are strict subsets of B and we have

$$\left| \prod_{i=1}^s \kappa(Y_\alpha; \alpha \in \pi_i) \right| \leq \left(\prod_{i=1}^s C_{|\pi_i|} \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^s \Psi(\pi_i) \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^s \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[\pi_i]) \right). \quad (5.4)$$

From the super-multiplicativity, the middle factor is at most $\Psi(B)$. Moreover, under the hypothesis $\pi \perp B$, the last factor is at most $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B])$, as proved in Theorem 3.5 (for the graph $\tilde{L}[B]$ with $\Delta_i = \pi_i$). Finally, from Eqs. (5.2) to (5.4), we get:

$$|\kappa(Y_\alpha, \alpha \in B)| \leq \left(D_r + \sum_{\substack{\pi \perp B \\ \pi \neq \{B\}}} C_{|\pi_i|} \right) \Psi(B) \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]).$$

This ends the proof of (4.3) by setting

$$C_r = D_r + \sum_{\substack{\pi \in \mathcal{P}(B) \\ \pi \neq \{B\}}} C_{|\pi_i|};$$

observe that the right-hand side depends indeed only on the size r of B , and not on B itself. \square

Remark 5.3. In the previous proof and in Section 5.3 below, we sum over all multiset partitions π of a multiset B . If $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_r\}$, this means that we consider all set partitions of $\{1, \dots, r\}$ and associate with each one a multiset partitions of B by replacing i by b_i within each part. For example, the multiset $\{a, b, b\}$ has five multiset partitions: $\{\{a\}, \{b\}, \{b\}\}$, $\{\{a, b, b\}\}$, $\{\{a\}, \{b, b\}\}$ and twice $\{\{a, b\}, \{b\}\}$. In particular, the number of multiset partitions counted with multiplicity of a multiset of size r is the r -th Bell number, independently of whether this multiset has repeated elements or not.

With this convention, Leonov and Shiryaev formula clearly holds with cumulants of multisets. Indeed the case with equal variables can be obtained from specialization of the generic case and this does not change the summation set.

Remark 5.4. We will see in Section 5.3 a converse of Theorem 5.2: for any weighted dependency graph with a super-multiplicative function Ψ , Eq. (5.1) holds. In fact, a more general bound for cumulants of products of the Y_α holds; see Eq. (5.13) and Theorem 5.12.

Remark 5.5. Theorem 5.2 is in particularly useful when \tilde{L} has no edges of weight 1 and Y_α are Bernoulli variables. In this case, each connected component B_i of the induced graph $L[B_i]$ contains only one distinct element β_i , with multiplicity $m_i \geq 1$. Then

$$\prod_{\alpha \in B_i} Y_\alpha = Y_{\beta_i}^{m_i} = Y_{\beta_i},$$

where the last equality comes from the assumption that Y_{β_i} is a Bernoulli variable. Therefore, to prove that \tilde{L} is a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for the family $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$, it is enough to bound $\kappa(Y_\alpha, \alpha \in B)$, for subsets B of A (and not all multisets).

5.2 Small cumulants and quasi-factorization

Let $\ell \geq 1$ and $\mathbf{u} = (u_\Delta)_{\Delta \subseteq [\ell]}$ be a family of real numbers indexed by subsets of $[\ell]$. We shall always assume $u_\emptyset \neq 0$. Typically, u_Δ are the joint moments $\mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{j \in \Delta} Y_j \right)$ of a family (Y_1, \dots, Y_ℓ) of random variables, but it is convenient not to assume this.

For any subset Δ of $[\ell]$, we set

$$\kappa_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u}) := \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}(\Delta)} \mu(\pi, \{\Delta\}) \prod_{B \in \pi} \frac{u_B}{u_{\emptyset}}. \quad (5.5)$$

If \mathbf{u} is the family of joint moments of (Y_1, \dots, Y_{ℓ}) , then $u_{\emptyset} = 1$ and $\kappa_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u})$ is simply the joint cumulant of the subfamily $\{Y_j, j \in \Delta\}$.

Definition 5.6. Fix some $\ell \geq 1$ and consider a sequence $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq 1}$ of lists, each indexed by subsets of $[\ell]$. Let also, for each $n \geq 1$, \tilde{L}^n be a weighted graph with vertex set $[\ell]$. We say that $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq 1}$ has the \tilde{L}^n small cumulant property if, for any subset $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$ of size at least 2, one has

$$|\kappa_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})| = \left(\prod_{i \in \Delta} \frac{u_{\{i\}}}{u_{\emptyset}} \right) \cdot O(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n[\Delta])). \quad (5.6)$$

Note that Eq. (5.6) is similar to Eq. (4.3), so that we are interested in establishing the small cumulant property. We will see that it is equivalent to another property, that we call quasi-factorization property and is in some cases easier to establish.

We now assume that, for any $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$, one has $u_{\Delta} \neq 0$. Then we also introduce the auxiliary quantity $P_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u})$ implicitly defined by the property: for any subset $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$,

$$u_{\Delta}/u_{\emptyset} = \prod_{\delta \subseteq \Delta} P_{\delta}(\mathbf{u}). \quad (5.7)$$

In particular, we always have $P_{\emptyset}(\mathbf{u}) = 1$ and $P_{\{i\}}(\mathbf{u}) = u_{\{i\}}/u_{\emptyset}$. Using Möbius inversion on the boolean lattice, we have explicitly: for any subset $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$ with $\Delta \neq \emptyset$,

$$P_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u}) = \prod_{\delta \subseteq \Delta} \left(\frac{u_{\delta}}{u_{\emptyset}} \right)^{(-1)^{|\Delta| - |\delta|}} = \prod_{\delta \subseteq \Delta} (u_{\delta})^{(-1)^{|\Delta| - |\delta|}}.$$

Definition 5.7. Fix some $\ell \geq 1$ and consider a sequence $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq 1}$ of lists, each indexed by subsets of $[\ell]$, such that for n large enough and any $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$, one has $u_{\Delta}^{(n)} \neq 0$. We also consider, for each $n \geq 1$, a weighted graph \tilde{L}^n with vertex set $[\ell]$. We say that $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq 1}$ has the \tilde{L}^n quasi-factorization property if, for any subset $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$ of size at least 2, one has

$$P_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) = 1 + O(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n[\Delta])). \quad (5.8)$$

The following proposition, generalizing [33, Lemma 2.2], is used repeatedly in this article. It says that the two above properties are equivalent.

Proposition 5.8. Let $\ell \geq 1$ and \tilde{L}^n be a sequence of weighted graphs, each with vertex set $[\ell]$. We also consider a sequence $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq n_0}$ of lists of real numbers, each indexed by subsets of $[\ell]$. Finally assume that, for each $n \geq n_0$ and each $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$, we have $u_{\Delta}^{(n)} \neq 0$.

If $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq n_0}$ has the \tilde{L}^n quasi-factorization property, then it also has the \tilde{L}^n small cumulant property. Assume moreover that the maximal weight of \tilde{L}^n tends to 0. Then the converse also holds: $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq n_0}$ has the \tilde{L}^n small cumulant property if and only if it has the \tilde{L}^n quasi-factorization property.

Proof. The proof is an adaptation of the one of [33, Lemma 2.2].

We first assume that $u_{\emptyset} = 1$ and $u_{\{i\}} = 1$ for all i in $[\ell]$, so that the product in Eq. (5.7) can be taken over subsets δ with $|\delta| \geq 2$.

Let us start by the fact that the quasi-factorization property implies the small cumulant property. For $n \geq n_0$ and a subset $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$ we set $R_\Delta^{(n)} = P_\Delta(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) - 1$. The quasi-factorisation property asserts that that $R_\Delta^{(n)} = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n[\Delta]))$ whenever $|\Delta| \geq 2$. We need to prove that this implies the small cumulant property, i.e. that, for any $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$ with $|\Delta| \geq 2$, we have $\kappa_\Delta(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n[\Delta]))$. It is in fact enough to prove it for $\Delta = [\ell]$. The case of smaller Δ then follows by considering a smaller family of sequence $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq n_0}$, indexed by subsets of Δ .

Fix a set partition $\pi \in \mathcal{P}(\ell)$. For a block B of π , one has, expanding the product in (5.7):

$$u_B^{(n)} = \prod_{\substack{\Delta \subseteq B \\ |\Delta| \geq 2}} (1 + R_\Delta^{(n)}) = \sum_{\{\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_m\}} R_{\Delta_1}^{(n)} \dots R_{\Delta_m}^{(n)},$$

where the sum runs over all finite sets of (distinct) subsets of B of size at least 2 (in particular, the size m of the set is not fixed). Therefore,

$$\prod_{B \in \pi} u_B^{(n)} = \sum_{\{\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_m\}} R_{\Delta_1}^{(n)} \dots R_{\Delta_m}^{(n)},$$

where the sum runs over all finite sets of (distinct) subsets of $[\ell]$ of size at least 2 such that each Δ_i is contained in a block of π . In other terms, for each $i \in [m]$, π must be coarser than the partition $\Pi(\Delta_i)$, which, by definition, has Δ_i and singletons as blocks. Finally, from Eq. (5.5)

$$\kappa_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) = \sum_{\substack{\{\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_m\} \\ \Delta_i \subseteq [\ell]}} R_{\Delta_1}^{(n)} \dots R_{\Delta_m}^{(n)} \left(\sum_{\substack{\pi \in \mathcal{P}([\ell]) \\ \forall i, \pi \geq \Pi(\Delta_i)}} \mu(\pi, \{[\ell]\}) \right). \quad (5.9)$$

The condition on π can be rewritten as

$$\pi \geq \Pi(\Delta_1) \vee \dots \vee \Pi(\Delta_m).$$

Hence, by definition of the Möbius function, the sum in the parenthesis is equal to 0, unless we have $\Pi(\Delta_1) \vee \dots \vee \Pi(\Delta_m) = \{[\ell]\}$. From Theorem 3.5, this implies the inequality

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n[\Delta_i]) \leq \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n).$$

But recall that by hypothesis $R_\Delta^{(n)} = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n[\Delta]))$. Therefore, whenever the condition $\Pi(\Delta_1) \vee \dots \vee \Pi(\Delta_m) = \{[\ell]\}$ holds, we have

$$R_{\Delta_1}^{(n)} \dots R_{\Delta_m}^{(n)} = \mathcal{O} \left(\prod_{i=1}^m \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n[\Delta_i]) \right) = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n)).$$

In other words, all non-zero summands in (5.9) are $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n))$. Since the summation index set in (5.9) does not depend on n , we conclude that $\kappa_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n))$, which ends the proof of the first implication.

Let us now consider the converse statement. We proceed by induction on ℓ and we assume that, for all ℓ' smaller than a given $\ell \geq 2$, the \tilde{L}_n small cumulant property implies the \tilde{L}_n quasi factorization property.

Consider a sequence of lists $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq n_0}$ such that, for any $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$ with $|\Delta| \geq 2$, one has $\kappa_\Delta(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n[\Delta]))$. By induction hypothesis, for all $\Delta \subsetneq [\ell]$, one has $P_\Delta(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) - 1 = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n[\Delta]))$.

Since the maximal weight of $\tilde{L}^n[\Delta]$ tends to 0, the quantity $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n[\Delta])$ also tends to 0 for all $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$ with $|\Delta| \geq 2$. Thus $P_\Delta(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})$ tends to 1. From Eq. (5.7), this implies that, for any $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$, the sequence $u_\Delta^{(n)}$ also tends to 1. This estimate is useful below.

Back to the proof, we have to establish that

$$P_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) - 1 = \prod_{\Delta \subseteq [\ell]} (u_\Delta^{(n)})^{(-1)^{\ell-|\Delta|}} - 1 = O\left(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n)\right)$$

Thanks to the estimates above for $u_\Delta^{(n)}$, this is equivalent to the fact that

$$u_{[\ell]}^{(n)} - \prod_{\Delta \subsetneq [\ell]} (u_\Delta^{(n)})^{(-1)^{\ell-1-|\Delta|}} = O\left(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n)\right) \quad (5.10)$$

Define now an auxiliary family $(\mathbf{v}^{(n)})_{n \geq n_0}$ defined by:

$$v_\Delta^{(n)} = \begin{cases} u_\Delta^{(n)} & \text{if } \Delta \subsetneq [\ell]; \\ \prod_{\delta \subsetneq [\ell]} (u_\delta^{(n)})^{(-1)^{\ell-1-|\delta|}} & \text{for } \Delta = [\ell]. \end{cases}$$

Clearly, $P_\Delta(\mathbf{v}) = P_\Delta(\mathbf{u})$ for $\Delta \subsetneq [\ell]$ and $P_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{v}) = 1$, so that the family \mathbf{v} has the \tilde{L}^n quasi-factorization property. Thus, using the first part of the proof, it also has the \tilde{L}^n small cumulant property. In particular:

$$\kappa_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{v}^{(n)}) = O\left(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n)\right).$$

But, by hypothesis

$$\kappa_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) = O\left(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n)\right).$$

As $v_\Delta = u_\Delta$ for $\Delta \subsetneq [\ell]$, one has:

$$u_{[\ell]} - v_{[\ell]} = \kappa_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}) - \kappa_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{v}) = O\left(\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^n)\right),$$

which proves (5.10).

The general case follows directly from the case $u_\emptyset = u_{\{i\}} = 1$ by considering the family

$$w_\Delta^{(n)} = \frac{(u_\Delta/u_\emptyset)}{\prod_{i \in \Delta} \frac{u_{\{i\}}}{u_\emptyset}}.$$

Indeed, for $|\Delta| \geq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} P_\Delta(\mathbf{w}) &= P_\Delta(\mathbf{u}); \\ K_\Delta(\mathbf{w}) &= K_\Delta(\mathbf{u}) / \prod_{h \in \Delta} \left(\frac{u_{\{h\}}}{u_\emptyset} \right). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

When the maximal weight in \tilde{L}^n tends to zero, we write “ $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq n_0}$ has the \tilde{L}^n SC/QF property” (since the two properties are equivalent in this case). Furthermore, when \tilde{L}^n is a complete graph with weight ε_n on each edge, we say that “ $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq n_0}$ has the ε_n SC/QF property” (instead of the “ \tilde{L}^n SC/QF property”). In the following lemma, we collect a few easy facts on the SC/QF property.

Lemma 5.9. 1. If, for each n , $u_\Delta^{(n)} = u^{(n)}$ does not depend on Δ , then $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq 1}$ has the 0-SC/QF property, where 0 stands for the graph on vertex-set $[\ell]$ with no edges.

2. If, for each n , $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})$ is multiplicative, that is $u_{\Delta}^{(n)} = \prod_{i \in \Delta} u_{\{i\}}^{(n)}$, then $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq 1}$ has the 0-SC/QF property.
3. Let $(\tilde{L}^n)_{n \geq n_0}$ and $(\tilde{K}^n)_{n \geq n_0}$ two sequences of weighted graphs with maximal weight tending to 0 and assume that the weight of $\{i, j\}$ in \tilde{L}^n is always smaller than or equal to the corresponding weight in \tilde{K}^n .
If a sequence $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq 1}$ has the \tilde{L}^n -SC/QF property, then it also has the \tilde{K}^n -SC/QF property.
4. Consider two sequences $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})_{n \geq n_0}$ and $(\mathbf{v}^{(n)})_{n \geq n_0}$, both with the \tilde{L}^n SC/QF property. Then their entry-wise product $\mathbf{u}^{(n)} \cdot \mathbf{v}^{(n)}$ and their entry-wise quotient $\mathbf{u}^{(n)} / \mathbf{v}^{(n)}$ both have the \tilde{L}^n SC/QF property.
5. Moreover, if $u_{\emptyset} = v_{\emptyset}$, then any linear combination $\lambda \mathbf{u}^{(n)} + \mu \mathbf{v}^{(n)}$ with only non-zero terms for n sufficiently large also has the \tilde{L}^n -SC/QF property.

Proof. For (1) and (2), observe that $P_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) = 1$. Item (3) is trivial. (4) follows from the following easy identities: for any $\Delta \subseteq [\ell]$ and n sufficiently large (to avoid a division by 0),

$$P_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)} \cdot \mathbf{v}^{(n)}) = P_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) \cdot P_{\Delta}(\mathbf{v}^{(n)}); \quad P_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)} / \mathbf{v}^{(n)}) = \frac{P_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)})}{P_{\Delta}(\mathbf{v}^{(n)})}.$$

Moreover, if $u_{\emptyset} = v_{\emptyset}$,

$$\kappa_{\Delta}(\lambda \mathbf{u}^{(n)} + \mu \mathbf{v}^{(n)}) = \frac{1}{(\lambda + \mu)^{|\Delta|}} (\lambda \kappa_{\Delta}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}) + \mu \kappa_{\Delta}(\mathbf{v}^{(n)})),$$

which implies (5). \square

We end this section by a family of examples, for which the SC/QF property holds.

Let $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of integers such that $X_n \geq 1$ (for all $n \geq 1$) and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = +\infty$. Fix $\ell \geq 1$ and nonnegative integers a_1, \dots, a_{ℓ} . We consider the factorial sequences

$$u_{\Delta}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}) = (X_n - \sum_{i \in \Delta} a_i)!$$

For n sufficiently large, say $n \geq n_0$, the integer $X_n - \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} a_i$ is non-negative and the truncated family $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}))_{n \geq n_0}$ is well-defined.

Proposition 5.10. *We use the notation above and set $\varepsilon_n = 1/X_n$. Then the family $(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}))_{n \geq n_0}$ has the ε_n SC/QF property.*

The proof is a combination of easy but technical inductions. It is given in Appendix A.

Combining this result with Theorem 5.9 (item 4), we get that products and quotients of these factorial sequences have the SC/QF property. Therefore, if the joint moments of some random variables are of this form, we get bounds on their joint cumulants without any computation. This is used in Sections 6 to 8.

5.3 Powers of weighted dependency graphs

The propositions and lemmas of the two previous sections help to establish that a family of random variables admits a given weighted dependency graph. In this section, we shall see that when we have a weighted dependency graph for a family $\{Y_{\alpha}, \alpha \in A\}$, we can automatically construct a new one for monomials $Y_I = \prod_{\alpha \in I} Y_{\alpha}$ in the original variables Y_{α} (here, the index I is a multiset of elements of A).

Proposition 5.11. Let $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$ be a family of random variables with a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph \tilde{L} . We fix a positive integer m and consider the m -th power \tilde{L}^m of $WDep$, as defined in Theorem 2.4.

Assume that Ψ is super-multiplicative. Then \tilde{L}^m is a (Ψ, D_m) weighted dependency graph for the family $\{Y_I, I \in \text{MSet}_{\leq m}(A)\}$, where:

$$\Psi(\{I_1, \dots, I_r\}) = \Psi(I_1 \uplus \dots \uplus I_r) \quad (5.11)$$

and $D_{m,r}$ depends only on m, r, C_1, \dots, C_{mr} .

Proof. Let I_1, \dots, I_r be in $\text{MSet}_{\leq m}(A)$. As above, we use the formula of Leonov and Shiryaev for cumulants of products [50] (see also [62, Theorem 4.4]):

$$\kappa(Y_{I_1}, \dots, Y_{I_m}) = \sum_{\pi \perp I} \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \kappa(Y_{\beta}; \beta \in \pi_i),$$

where the sum runs over multiset partitions π of the multiset $I_1 \uplus \dots \uplus I_r$ such that

$$\pi \vee \{I_1, \dots, I_r\} = \{I_1 \uplus \dots \uplus I_r\}. \quad (5.12)$$

Since \tilde{L} is a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for $\{Y_\alpha, \alpha \in A\}$, one has the bound

$$\left| \kappa(Y_{\beta}; \beta \in \pi_i) \right| \leq C_{|\pi_i|} \Psi(\pi_i) \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[\pi_i]).$$

Hence, for any partition π of $I_1 \uplus \dots \uplus I_r$,

$$\left| \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \kappa(Y_{\beta}; \beta \in \pi_i) \right| \leq \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\ell} C_{|\pi_i|} \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \Psi(\pi_i) \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[\pi_i]) \right).$$

But, from the super-multiplicativity of Ψ , one has

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \Psi(\pi_i) \leq \Psi(\pi_1 \uplus \dots \uplus \pi_\ell) = \Psi(I_1 \uplus \dots \uplus I_r).$$

On the other hand, from Theorem 3.6, when (5.12) is satisfied, one has

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[\pi_i]) \leq \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^m[\{I_1, \dots, I_r\}]).$$

Bringing everything together, we have

$$|\kappa(Y_{I_1}, \dots, Y_{I_m})| \leq \left(\sum_{\pi \perp I} \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} C_{|\pi_i|} \right) \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}^m[\{I_1, \dots, I_r\}]) \Psi(I_1 \uplus \dots \uplus I_r). \quad (5.13)$$

The quantity $\left(\sum_{\pi \perp I} \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} C_{|\pi_i|} \right)$ only depends on the sizes of I_1, \dots, I_r and on the values of C_1, \dots, C_{mr} and thus can be bounded by some $D_{m,r}$, depending on m, r, C_1, \dots, C_{mr} . \square

Remark 5.12. When the I_j are the connected components of the graph $\tilde{L}_1[B]$, Eq. (5.13) specializes to (5.1), which justifies Theorem 5.4.

Remark 5.13. In general we are only interested in a subfamily of $\{Y_I, I \in \text{MSet}_{\leq m}(A)\}$. But clearly, if we have a weighted dependency graph for some family of variables, then any subfamily admits the corresponding weighted subgraph as weighted dependency graph.

6 Crossings in random pair partitions

6.1 Definitions and basic considerations

Recall that $[2n]$ denotes the set of integers $\{1, \dots, 2n\}$

Definition 6.1. A pair partition of $[2n]$ is a set H of disjoint 2-element subsets of $[2n]$ whose union is $[2n]$.

Observe that, by definition for each integer i in $[2n]$, there is a unique $j \neq i$ such $\{i, j\}$ is in H . We call j the *partner* of i .

We are interested in the uniform model on pair partitions of $[2n]$. A uniform random pair partition of $[2n]$ can be constructed as follows. Take i_1 arbitrarily (e.g. $i_1 = 1$) and choose its partner j_1 uniformly at random among numbers different for i_1 (i.e. each number different from i_1 is taken with probability $1/(2n-1)$); then take i_2 arbitrarily different from i_1 and j_1 and choose its partner j_2 uniformly at random among numbers different from i_1, j_1 and i_2 (each such number is taken with probability $1/(2n-3)$); and so on, until all pairs are created. In particular, given distinct numbers i_1, \dots, i_t and j_1, \dots, j_t , the probability that all pairs $(\{i_s, j_s\})_{s \leq t}$ belong to a uniform random pair partition H of $[2n]$ is

$$\frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdots (2n-2t+1)}.$$

This simple observation is the key to find a weighted dependency graph associated to uniform random pair partitions.

To illustrate the use of this weighted dependency graph, we study a classical statistics on pair partitions, called *crossing*; see, e.g., [17] and references therein for enumerative results on this statistics.

Definition 6.2. A crossing in a pair partition H is a quadruple (i, j, k, l) with $i < j < k < l$ such that $\{i, k\}$ and $\{j, l\}$ belong to H .

It is customary to represent pair partitions by putting the numbers $1, \dots, 2n$ on a line and linking partners with an arch in the upper-half plane. With this representation, crossings as defined above correspond to crossings of the corresponding arches. For example $(1, 4, 5, 7)$ and $(4, 6, 7, 8)$ are the only two crossings of $H_{\text{ex}} = \{\{1, 5\}, \{2, 3\}, \{4, 7\}, \{6, 8\}\}$. The corresponding graphical representation is given in Fig. 2.

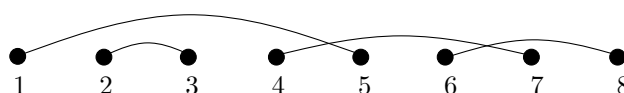


Figure 2: Example of a pair partitions with two crossings

6.2 A weighted dependency graphs for random pair partitions

Let A_n be the set of two element subsets of $[2n]$. For $\{i, j\} \in A_n$, we define a random variable $Y_{i,j}$ such that $Y_{i,j} = 1$ if $\{i, j\}$ belongs to the random pair partition H_n , and 0 otherwise.

Proposition 6.3. Consider the weighted graph \tilde{L} on vertex set A_n defined as follows:

- if two pairs α_1 and α_2 in A_n have an element in common, then they are linked in \tilde{L} by an edge of weight 1;
- if two pairs α_1 and α_2 in A_n are disjoint, then they are linked in \tilde{L} by an edge of weight $1/n$.

Then \tilde{L} is a (Ψ_n, C) weighted dependency graph for the family $\{Y_{i,j}, \{i, j\} \in A_n\}$, where

- $\Psi_n(B) = n^{-\#(B)}$ for any multiset B of elements of A_n
- and $C = (C_r)_{r \geq 1}$ is a sequence that does not depend on n .

Proof. Clearly Ψ_n is super-multiplicative. From Theorem 5.2, it is enough to prove that, for any multiset B of elements of A_n of size r , one has

$$\left| \kappa \left(\prod_{\alpha \in B_1} Y_\alpha, \dots, \prod_{\alpha \in B_\ell} Y_\alpha \right) \right| \leq D_r \Psi(B) \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]), \quad (6.1)$$

where B_1, \dots, B_ℓ are the vertex sets of the connected components of the graph $\tilde{L}(1)[B]$, and for some D_r that does not depend on n .

But, if α_1 and α_2 are different and linked by an edge of weight 1, the product $Y_{\alpha_1} Y_{\alpha_2}$ is identically equal to 0. Therefore the left-hand side of Eq. (6.1) is 0 unless each B_i contains only one element (possibly with multiplicity m). Since the Y_α take value in $\{0, 1\}$, we have $Y_\alpha^m = Y_\alpha$ and the multiplicity does not play any role.

Finally, it is enough to prove that for disjoint pairs $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ in A_n , we have:

$$|\kappa(Y_{\alpha_1}, \dots, Y_{\alpha_r})| \leq D_r \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{2r-1}. \quad (6.2)$$

Assume $n \geq r$, otherwise the above statement is vacuous. From the discussion in Section 6.1, we have that, for any subset Δ of $[r]$,

$$M_\Delta^{(n)} := \mathbb{E} \prod_{i \in \Delta} Y_{\alpha_i} = \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdots (2n-2|\Delta|+1)} = \frac{(2n-2|\Delta|)! n! 2^{|\Delta|}}{(2n)! (n-|\Delta|)!}.$$

Note that it does not depend on $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$. From Theorem 5.9 (items 1, 2 and 3) and Theorem 5.10, each factor of the above expression has the $\frac{1}{n}$ SC/QF property and thus $\mathbf{M}^{(n)} = (M_\Delta^{(n)})_{\Delta \subseteq [r]}$ also has this property.

Therefore, since $M_\emptyset^{(n)} = 1$, one has:

$$\kappa_{[r]}(\mathbf{M}^{(n)}) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^r M_{\{i\}}^{(n)} \right) \cdot \mathcal{O}(n^{-r+1}).$$

But $\kappa_{[r]}(\mathbf{M}^{(n)}) = \kappa(Y_{\alpha_1}, \dots, Y_{\alpha_r})$ and, for each i , one has $M_{\{i\}}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2n-1}$, so that Eq. (6.2) is proved. \square

6.3 Asymptotic normality of the number of crossings

Let A'_n be the set of quadruples (i, j, k, l) of elements of $[2n]$ with $i < j < k < l$. For (i, j, k, l) in A'_n , we set $Y'_{i,j,k,l} = Y_{i,k} Y_{j,l}$. Equivalently, $Y'_{i,j,k,l} = 1$ if (i, j, k, l) is a crossing in the random pair partition H_n and 0 otherwise. We also consider

$$\text{Cr}_n = \sum_{i < j < k < l} Y'_{i,j,k,l},$$

which is the number of crossings in the random pair partition H_n . We will prove the asymptotic normality of Cr_n , using the weighted dependency graph of the previous section.

First, we use Theorem 5.11 to find a weighted dependency graph for the variables $Y'_{i,j,k,l}$. For a multiset $B = \{Y'_{i_t, j_t, k_t, l_t}, 1 \leq t \leq |B|\}$, we define $\text{pairs}(B)$ as

$$\text{pairs}(B) = \# \left(\{(i_t, k_t), 1 \leq t \leq |B|\} \cup \{(j_t, l_t), 1 \leq t \leq |B|\} \right).$$

This is the number of distinct Y variables that appear in the $(Y'_\alpha)_{\alpha \in B}$.

Proposition 6.4. Let \tilde{L}' be the complete graph on A'_n with the following weights:

- if two quadruples α'_1 and α'_2 have a non-empty intersection, they are linked by an edge of weight 1;
- if they are disjoint, then they are linked by an edge of weight $1/n$.

Then \tilde{L}' is a (Ψ'_n, C') weighted dependency graph for the family $\{Y'_{i,j,k,l}, (i, j, k, l) \in A'_n\}$, where $\Psi'_n(B) = n^{-\text{pairs}(B)}$ and $C' = (C'_r)_{r \geq 1}$ is a sequence that does not depend on n .

Proof. This is a direct application of Theorem 5.11 to the weighted dependency graph given in Theorem 6.3. \square

We can now prove the asymptotic normality result.

Theorem 6.5. As above, we denote Cr_n the number of crossings in a uniform random pair partition of the set $[2n]$. Then, in distribution,

$$\frac{\text{Cr}_n - \mathbb{E} \text{Cr}_n}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\text{Cr}_n)}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0, 1).$$

Proof. We use the notation of Section 4.3, for the above described sequence of weighted dependency graphs. We have

$$R_n = \sum_{\alpha \in A'_n} \Psi'_n(\{\alpha\}) = \binom{n}{4} \frac{1}{n^2} \asymp n^2. \quad (6.3)$$

To find an upper bound for $T_{\ell,n}$, first fix $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell$ in A'_n . We want to give an upper bound for

$$\sum_{\beta \in A'_n} W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}) \frac{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\})}. \quad (6.4)$$

To do that let us split the sum into different parts (all constants in \mathcal{O} symbols in the discussion below depend on ℓ but can be chosen independent from $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell$):

- if β has no element in common with any of the α_i , then $W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}) = 1/n$ and

$$\frac{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\})} = 1/n^2.$$

The number of such terms is obviously bounded by $\mathcal{O}(n^4)$ (which bounds the total number of terms in A'_n) so that the total contribution of this case is $\mathcal{O}(n)$.

- Assume that β has an element in common with at least one of the α_i , but that we nevertheless have

$$\text{pairs}(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\}) = \text{pairs}(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}) + 2.$$

In this case, we have $W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}) = 1$ and

$$\frac{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\})} = 1/n^2.$$

The number of such terms is bounded by $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$: indeed we should choose which element of which α_i is in common with β (constant number of choices) and then choose other elements of β ($\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ choices). Finally, the total contribution of such terms is also $\mathcal{O}(n)$.

- We now look at the case where

$$\text{pairs}(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\}) = \text{pairs}(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}) + 1.$$

This implies that β has at least two elements in common with $\bigcup_{i \leq \ell} \alpha_i$, thus the number of such terms is $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$. But in this case $W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}) = 1$ and

$$\frac{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\})} = 1/n,$$

so that the total contribution of such terms is also $\mathcal{O}(n)$.

- The last case consist is $\beta \in A'_n$ such that

$$\text{pairs}(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\}) = \text{pairs}(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}).$$

This implies in particular that β is included in $\bigcup_{i \leq \ell} \alpha_i$, hence there is only a constant number of such terms. In this case $W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}) = 1$ and

$$\frac{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\})} = 1,$$

so that the total contribution of such terms is $\mathcal{O}(1)$.

Finally, we see that, for any $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell$ in A'_n , the quantity (6.4) is $\mathcal{O}(n)$, with a constant in \mathcal{O} symbol depending on ℓ , but not on $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell$. Thus $T_{\ell,n}$ is $\mathcal{O}(n)$ and we can choose $Q_n = n$ in Theorem 4.11. The variance of Cr_n is computed in Appendix B.1 and we see that $\sigma_n \asymp n^{3/2}$. Therefore (4.10) is fulfilled for $s = 3$ and we infer from Theorem 4.11 the asymptotic normality of Cr_n . \square

7 Erdős-Rényi model $G(n, m)$

7.1 The model

For each n , let m_n be an integer between 0 and $\binom{n}{2}$. As in Theorem 4.7, we consider the Erdős-Rényi random graph model $G(n, m_n)$, i.e. G is a graph with vertex set $V := [n]$ and an edge set E of size m_n , chosen uniformly at random among all possible edge sets of size m_n .

Set $p_n = m_n / \binom{n}{2}$. For any 2-element subset $\{i, j\}$ of V , we define a random variable $Y_{i,j}$ such that $Y_{i,j} = 1$ if the edge $\{i, j\}$ belongs to the random graph G , and 0 otherwise. Clear, $Y_{i,j} = 1$ with probability p_n . However, unlike in $G(n, p_n)$, these random variables are not independent. We can nevertheless compute their joint moments: if $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ are distinct 2-element subsets of V , then

$$\mathbb{E}(Y_{\alpha_1} \dots Y_{\alpha_r}) = \binom{E_n - r}{m_n - r} / \binom{E_n}{m_n},$$

where $E_n = \binom{n}{2}$. Indeed, the numerator is the number of graphs with vertex set $[n]$ and m_n edges containing $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$, while the denominator is the total number of graphs with vertex set $[n]$ and m_n edges. This simple explicit formula for joint moments is the starting point to find a weighted dependency graph in $G(n, m)$, as we shall do in Section 7.2.

We then use this dependency graph structure to give a new proof of Janson's central limit theorem for subgraph count statistics in $G(n, m_n)$; see Section 7.3.

7.2 A weighted dependency graph in $G(n, m)$.

Let A_n be the set of two element subsets of $[n]$.

Proposition 7.1. Assume m_n tends to infinity. Set $\varepsilon_n = 1/m_n$ and $\Psi_n(B) = p_n^{\#(B)}$ for any multiset B of elements of A_n .

Then the complete graph on A_n with weight ε_n on each edge is a (Ψ_n, C) weighted dependency graph for the family $\{Y_{i,j}, \{i, j\} \in A_n\}$, where $C = (C_r)_{r \geq 1}$ is a sequence that does not depend on n .

Proof. Clearly Ψ_n is super-multiplicative. From Theorem 5.2 — see also Theorem 5.5 —, it is enough to prove that, for any distinct $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$, one has

$$|\kappa(Y_{\alpha_1}, \dots, Y_{\alpha_r})| \leq C'_r \left(\frac{1}{m_n} \right)^{r-1} p_n^r, \quad (7.1)$$

for some C'_r that does not depend on n .

If Δ is a subset of $[r]$, denote

$$M_{\Delta}^{(n)} = \mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{i \in \Delta} Y_{\alpha_i} \right).$$

Recall from the previous section that this has an explicit expression:

$$M_{\Delta}^{(n)} = \binom{E_n - |\Delta|}{m_n - |\Delta|} / \binom{E_n}{m_n}.$$

Note that it does not depend on $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$. Moreover, as soon as $m_n \geq r$, which happens for n big enough, say $n \geq n_0$, one can write

$$M_{\Delta}^{(n)} = \frac{(E_n - |\Delta|)! m_n!}{(m_n - |\Delta|)! E_n!}. \quad (7.2)$$

We see $\mathbf{M}^{(n)} := (M_{\Delta}^{(n)})_{\Delta \subseteq [r]}$ as a sequence of lists, each indexed by subset of $[r]$, and we use the notation and terminology of Section 5.2. All the factors in (7.2) have the $\frac{1}{m_n}$ SC/QF property, and hence $\mathbf{M}^{(n)}$ also has it — see Lemmas 5.9 (items 1,3 and 4) and 5.10. Therefore, since $M_{\emptyset}^{(n)} = 1$, one has:

$$\kappa_{[r]}(\mathbf{M}^{(n)}) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^r M_{\{i\}}^{(n)} \right) \cdot \mathcal{O}(m_n^{-r+1}).$$

But $\kappa_{[r]}(\mathbf{M}^{(n)}) = \kappa(Y_{\alpha_1}, \dots, Y_{\alpha_r})$ and, for each i , one has $M_{\{i\}}^{(n)} = \frac{m_n}{E_n} = p_n$, so that Eq. (7.1) is proved. \square

7.3 A CLT for subgraph counts in $G(n, m_n)$

Fix some graph H with at least one edge. Let A_n^H be the set of subgraphs H' of the complete graph K_n on vertex set $[n]$ that are isomorphic to H : there are $n(n-1) \cdots (n-v_H+1) / \text{Aut}(H)$ such subgraphs, where $\text{Aut}(H)$ is the number of automorphisms of H .

As before, let G be a random graph with the distribution of the model $G(n, m_n)$. For H' in A_n^H , we denote

$$Y_{H'} = \mathbf{1}_{H' \subset G} = \prod_{\{i,j\} \in E_{H'}} Y_{i,j}.$$

Then the random variable

$$X_n^H = \sum_{H' \in A_n^H} Y_{H'}$$

counts the number of subgraphs of G that are isomorphic to H . This is called the *subgraph count statistics* and is a classical object of study in random graph theory — see, e.g., [46, Sections 3 and 6]. The goal of this section is to prove the asymptotic normality of this statistics, using weighted dependency graphs.

We first observe that the above-defined family $\{Y_{H'}, H' \in A_n\}$ admits a weighted dependency graph. To do that, if $B = \{H'_1, \dots, H'_r\}$ is a multiset of elements of A_n^H , we define $e(B)$ as the total number of edges in this multiset, that is:

$$e(B) = \left| \bigcup_{i=1}^r E_{H'_i} \right|.$$

Proposition 7.2. Assume m_n tends to infinity. Set $\varepsilon_n = 1/m_n$ and $\Psi_n(B) = p_n^{e(B)}$ for any multiset B of elements of A_n^H .

Consider the complete graph with vertex set A_n^H and assign weights on edges as follows:

- if two copies H'_1 and H'_2 of H have an edge in common (as subgraphs of K_n), then the edge (H'_1, H'_2) gets weight 1;
- otherwise, the edge (H'_1, H'_2) gets weight $1/m_n$.

We denote the resulting weighted graph \tilde{L}^H .

Then \tilde{L}^H is a (Ψ_n, C) weighted dependency graph for the family $\{Y_{H'}, H' \in A_n^H\}$, for some sequence $C = (C_r)_{r \geq 1}$ that does not depend on n (but depends on H).

Proof. Indeed, \tilde{L}^H is a subgraph of the e_H -th power of the weighted dependency graph L given in Theorem 7.1 — see Theorem 5.11. \square

We use the notation of Theorem 4.11. Then we have

$$R_n = \sum_{H' \in A_n^H} \Psi(\{H'\}) = \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-v_H+1)}{\text{Aut}(H)} p_n^{e_H} \asymp n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H}. \quad (7.3)$$

Estimates of $T_{\ell,n}$ and the variance $\text{Var}(X_n^H)$ are given in the Theorem 7.3 below. Let us introduce the notation involved in these estimates.

- As in [46], we denote

$$\Phi_H = \min_{K \subseteq H, e_K > 0} n^{v_K} p_n^{e_K}. \quad (7.4)$$

In particular, $\Phi_H \leq n^2 p_n$: indeed, H has at least one subgraph K with two vertices and one edge. In the following, we assume Φ_H tends to infinity.

- We also consider the following quantity:

$$\tilde{\Phi}_H = \min_{K \subseteq H, e_K > 1} n^{v_K} p_n^{e_K}.$$

Note that, unlike in the definition of Φ , the minimum is taken over graphs K with at least 2 edges. In the following, we assume that the graph L_2 with three vertices and two edges is included in H — see a discussion on this hypothesis at the end of the Section. In particular, this implies that $\Phi_H, \tilde{\Phi}_H \leq n^3 p_n^2$ and $n^3 p_n^2 \rightarrow \infty$ (since $\Phi_H \rightarrow \infty$).

Lemma 7.3. Fix $\ell \geq 1$. Then

$$T_{\ell,n} \leq C_{H,\ell} \frac{n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H}}{\Phi_H}, \quad (7.5)$$

for some constant $C_{H,\ell}$ depending on H and ℓ , but not on n .

Assume furthermore $n(1 - p_n)^2 \gg 1$. Then we have the following estimate for the variance:

$$\text{Var}(X_n^H) \geq C \frac{(n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H})^2}{\tilde{\Phi}_H} (1 - p_n)^2, \quad (7.6)$$

for some constant $C > 0$ and n sufficiently large.

Remark 7.4. Note in particular that, in many case (e.g. $p_n = p$ constant) the variance of $\text{Var}(X_n^H)$ has a different order of magnitude than in the *independent model* $G(n, p_n)$. This phenomenon has already been observed by Janson [43].

Proof. We prove here only Eq. (7.5). The proof of Eq. (7.6) is postponed to Appendix B.2.

We denote $\Lambda = \tilde{L}_1^H$ the subgraph of \tilde{L}^H formed by edges of weight 1. Since \tilde{L}^H has only edges of weight 1 and $1/m_n$, we have:

$$T_{\ell,n} = \max_{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell \in A_n^H} \left(\sum_{H'' \in \bar{N}_\Lambda(H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell)} \frac{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell, H''\})}{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell\})} + \frac{1}{m_n} \cdot \sum_{H'' \notin \bar{N}_\Lambda(H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell)} \frac{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell, H''\})}{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell\})} \right). \quad (7.7)$$

Fix some H'_1, \dots, H'_ℓ in A_n^H and consider the first summand in the above definition. In this summand, we sum over graphs H'' in $\bar{N}_\Lambda(H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell)$, that is over graphs H'' with vertex set included in $[n]$ that have at least an edge in common with either H'_1, H'_2, \dots or H'_ℓ . Denote K the intersection of H'' with the union $\bigcup_{i=1}^\ell H'_i$. Then

$$\frac{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell, H''\})}{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell\})} = p_n^{e[H'' \cup (\bigcup_{i=1}^\ell H'_i)] - e[(\bigcup_{i=1}^\ell H'_i)]} = p_n^{e_{H''} - e[H'' \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^\ell H'_i)]} = p_n^{e_H - e_K}.$$

On the other hand, for a fixed K , the number of graphs H'' with $V_{H''} \subset [n]$, which are isomorphic to H , and whose intersection with $\bigcup_{i=1}^\ell H'_i$ is given by K is bounded by $(\ell v_H)^{v_K} n^{v_H - v_K}$. Indeed the latter is an upper bound for the number of ordered choices of v_H vertices, the first v_K of them among the vertices of $\bigcup_{i=1}^\ell H'_i$ (which has at most ℓv_H vertices) and the last $v_H - v_K$ are chosen freely in $[n]$. Therefore

$$\sum_{H'' \in \bar{N}_\Lambda(H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell)} \frac{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell, H''\})}{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell\})} \leq \sum_{K \subseteq H} (\ell v_H)^{v_K} n^{v_H - v_K} p_n^{e_H - e_K} \leq D_{H,\ell} \frac{n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H}}{\Phi_H},$$

where $D_{H,\ell}$ is a constant depending only on H and ℓ .

Consider now the second summand in Eq. (7.7) (H'_1, \dots, H'_ℓ are still fixed). Here we sum over graphs H'' which are not in $\bar{N}_\Lambda(H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell)$, which means that they do not share any edge with any of the H'_i . In this case

$$\frac{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell, H''\})}{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell\})} = p_n^{e(H)}.$$

There are at most n^{v_H} graphs H'' with $V_{H''} \subset [n]$ that are isomorphic to H and we shall use this upper bound for the number of H'' not in $\bar{N}_\Lambda(H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell)$. Therefore

$$\frac{1}{m_n} \sum_{H'' \notin \bar{N}_\Lambda(H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell)} \frac{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell, H''\})}{\Psi(\{H'_1, \dots, H'_\ell\})} \leq \frac{n^{v_H} p_n^{e(H)}}{m_n} \asymp n^{v_H - 2} p_n^{e_H - 1}.$$

Recall that $\Phi_H \leq n^2 p_n$ so that $n^{v_H-2} p_n^{e_H-1} \leq \frac{n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H}}{\Phi_H}$.

Putting everything together, we get that $T_{\ell,n} \leq C_{H,\ell} \frac{n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H}}{\Phi_H}$, as claimed. \square

We can now establish the following central limit theorem, originally proved by Janson [43, 44].

Theorem 7.5. [44, Theorem 19] *Let m_n be an integer sequence tending to infinity with $m_n \leq \binom{n}{2}$. Set $p_n = m_n / \binom{n}{2}$ and consider a random graph G taken with Erdős-Rényi distribution $G(n, m_n)$.*

Fix some graph H that contains L_2 . Assume Φ_H tends to infinity and that for some $\varepsilon > 0$, we have $n^{1-\varepsilon}(1-p_n)^2 \gg 1$. We denote X^H the number of copies of H in the random graph G .

Then, in distribution

$$\frac{X^H - \mathbb{E}X^H}{\sqrt{\text{Var } X^H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0, 1).$$

Proof. Since, for each $n \geq 1$, the family $\{Y_{H'}, H' \in A_n^H\}$ admits a weighted dependency graph — Theorem 7.2 —, it is enough to check the hypothesis of our normality criterion, Theorem 4.11.

From Theorem 7.3, one can choose $Q_n = \frac{n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H}}{\Phi_H}$, while σ_n^2 is bounded from below by Eq. (7.6). We therefore have

$$\frac{Q_n}{\sigma_n} \leq C^{-1/2} \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\Phi}_H}}{\Phi_H(1-p_n)}.$$

Note also that $\frac{R_n}{Q_n} = \Phi_H \leq n^2$. We distinguish two cases.

- If the minimum in (7.4) (the definition of Φ_H) is achieved by the graph H with two vertices and one edge, then $\Phi_H = n^2 p_n$ and we use the inequality $\tilde{\Phi}_H \leq n^3 p_n^2$. Thus

$$\frac{Q_n}{\sigma_n} \leq C^{-1/2} \frac{1}{n^{1/2}(1-p_n)} \leq C^{-1/2} \frac{1}{n^{\varepsilon/2}}.$$

In particular (4.10) is fulfilled for any integer $s \geq 4/\varepsilon$.

- Otherwise, one has $\Phi_H = \tilde{\Phi}_H$. We also know that p_n tends to 0 (otherwise $n^2 p_n$ clearly minimizes (7.4)), so that

$$\frac{Q_n}{\sigma_n} \leq 2C^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Phi_H}}.$$

Since Φ_H tends to infinity, (4.10) is fulfilled for $s = 3$. \square

Remark 7.6 (Discussion of the hypotheses). The hypothesis “ $\Phi_H \rightarrow \infty$ ” is clearly necessary for asymptotic normality: otherwise, with probability not tending to zero, $G(n, m_n)$ does not contain any copy of H [46, Section 3.1], which rules out the possibility that X_n^H satisfies a central limit theorem.

On the other hand, the hypotheses “ H contains a copy of L_2 ” and “ $n^{1-\varepsilon}(1-p_n)^2 \gg 1$ ” are limits of our method. Indeed, Janson prove asymptotic normality with the less restrictive hypotheses “ $n^3 p_n^2 \rightarrow \infty$ ” and “ $n^3(1-p_n)^2 \rightarrow \infty$ ”.

Janson describes also the limit distributions of *induced subgraph counts* [44, Theorems 21 and 23]. Some of these results could be also derived with weighted dependency graphs, but certainly not all since the limit law is not always Gaussian.

The method presented in this article has nevertheless an important advantage: it can be applied to other combinatorial objects where a coupling with an independent model is not available, as illustrated in the other sections of this article.

8 Random permutations

8.1 A weighted dependency graph for random permutations

We consider in this section a uniform random permutation Π_n of size n . Let A_n be the set $[n]^2$. For $(i, l) \in A_n$, we denote

$$Y_{i,l} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \Pi_n(i) = l; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Joint moments of these variables have simple expressions. If either $i = j$ or $l = k$, but not both, then $Y_{i,l}$ and $Y_{j,k}$ are incompatible, i.e. $Y_{i,l} Y_{j,k} = 0$. Moreover, if we consider distinct integers i_1, \dots, i_r and l_1, \dots, l_r , then

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{h=1}^r Y_{i_h, l_h} \right) = \frac{1}{n(n-1) \cdots (n-r+1)}. \quad (8.1)$$

Proposition 8.1. *Consider the weighted graph \tilde{L} on vertex set A_n defined as follows:*

- *if two pairs $\alpha_1 = (i_1, l_1)$ and $\alpha_2 = (i_2, l_2)$ in A_n satisfy either $i_1 = i_2$ or $l_1 = l_2$, then they are linked in \tilde{L} by an edge of weight 1.*
- *otherwise, they are linked in \tilde{L} by an edge of weight $1/n$.*

Then \tilde{L} is a (Ψ_n, C) dependency graph, for the family $\{Y_{i,l}, (i, l) \in A_n\}$, where

- $\Psi_n(B) = n^{-\#(B)}$ for any multiset B of elements of A_n
- and $C = (C_r)_{r \geq 1}$ is a sequence that does not depend on n .

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Theorems 6.3 and 7.1. Again Ψ_n is clearly multiplicative and $Y_{\alpha_1} Y_{\alpha_2} = 0$ whenever α_1 and α_2 are linked by an edge of weight 1, so that it is enough to prove the following (analogue of Eq. (6.2)): for disconnected $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$, one has

$$|\kappa(Y_{\alpha_1}, \dots, Y_{\alpha_r})| \leq D_r \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^{2r-1}. \quad (8.2)$$

This inequality is proved exactly as in Theorem 6.3, using the explicit expression Eq. (8.1) for joint moments. \square

Using Theorem 5.11, we also have dependency graphs for monomials in the variables $Y_{i,l}$. In particular, in Section 8.3, we consider degree 2 monomials $Y_{i,j} Y_{k,l}$. Following Section 5.3, we denote:

- $A'_n := \text{MSet}_2(A_n)$ is the set of multisets of size 2 of elements of A_n .
- \tilde{L}^2 is the complete graph on A'_n such that the weight of the edge between $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ and $\{\beta_1, \beta_2\}$ is 1 if some α_i shares its first, respectively second, element with some β_j and $1/n$ otherwise.
- Ψ is the function of multiset of A'_n defined by: $\Psi(\{\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_r\}) = n^{-p(\{\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_r\})}$, where $p(\{\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_r\}) = \#(\alpha'_1 \cup \dots \cup \alpha'_r)$ is the number of distinct pairs in $\alpha'_1 \cup \dots \cup \alpha'_r$.

Proposition 8.2. *The weighted graph \tilde{L}^2 is a (Ψ, D) -dependency graph for the family of random variables $\{Y_{i,l} Y_{j,k}, \{(i, l), (j, k)\} \in A'_n\}$, where $D = (D_r)_{r \geq 1}$ is a sequence that does not depend on n .*

Remark 8.3. This weighted dependency graph and its powers (see Theorem 5.11) correspond to the bounds on cumulants given in [33, Theorem 1.4]. Thanks to the results of this article, proving these bounds on cumulants is now easier (in particular we do not need to consider *truncated cumulants* anymore as in [33, Section 2.4]). Yet, some ideas of this article dedicated to random permutations are crucial here to build the general theory of weighted dependency graphs.

Remark 8.4. When Π_n is distributed with *Ewens distribution* — see, e.g., [3] for background on this measure —, the family $\{Y_{i,l}, (i,l) \in A_n\}$ still admits a weighted dependency graph. The only difference is that $Y_{i,l}$ and $Y_{j,k}$ share an edge of weight 1 as soon as $\{i,l\} \cap \{j,k\} \neq \emptyset$. Nevertheless, most central limit theorems for Ewens distribution can be inferred from a corresponding central limit theorem for uniform random permutations using a coupling argument (the Chinese restaurant process yields a coupling between Ewens distributed permutations and uniform permutations, where only $\mathcal{O}_p(\ln(n))$ values differ). Therefore we have decided to restrict here to the uniform model.

8.2 A functional central limit theorem for simply indexed permutation statistics

In this section, we prove a weaker version of a functional central limit theorem, due to Barbour and Janson [9].

Let $(a_0^{(n)}(i,l))_{i,l \leq n}$ ($n \geq 1$) be a sequence of real matrices. Take t in $[0,1]$, an integer n and a permutation π of size n . If nt is an integer, then we define

$$X_n^\pi(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{nt} a_0^{(n)}(i, \pi(i)).$$

We then extend X_n^π to a continuous function on $[0,1]$, by requiring that X_n^π is affine on each interval $[j/n, (j+1)/n]$ (for $0 \leq j \leq n-1$). More explicitly we set, for t in $[0,1]$,

$$X_n^\pi(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor nt \rfloor} a_0^{(n)}(i, \pi(i)) + (nt - \lfloor nt \rfloor) a_0^{(n)}(\lfloor nt \rfloor + 1, \pi(\lfloor nt \rfloor + 1)),$$

where $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denotes, as usual, the integer value of x .

Consider now a uniform random permutation Π of size n and set $X_n = X_n^\Pi$. Then X_n is a random continuous function on $[0,1]$ and we want to study its asymptotics.

The quantity $X_n(1) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_0^{(n)}(i, \pi(i))$ is a classical combinatorial statistics on permutation, originally introduced by Hoeffding [39], while the process X_n is a slight deformation of the one considered by Barbour and Janson in [9] (theirs is a step function, while ours is continuous piecewise-affine).

We now perform a centering by defining

$$a^{(n)}(i,l) = a_0^{(n)}(i,l) - n^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^n a_0^{(n)}(i,k).$$

Then, for all i and n , $\sum_{k=1}^n a^{(n)}(i,k) = 0$ and, for t in $[0,1]$,

$$X_n(t) - \mathbb{E}X_n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{nt} a^{(n)}(i, \Pi(i)).$$

We assume that:

- the entries of the matrices $a^{(n)}$ are uniformly bounded by a constant M ;

- The functions f_n and g_n defined by

$$f_n(t) = n^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor nt \rfloor} \sum_{l=1}^n (a^{(n)}(i, l))^2, \quad (8.3)$$

$$g_n(t, u) = n^{-3} \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor nt \rfloor} \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor nu \rfloor} \sum_{l=1}^n a^{(n)}(i, l) a^{(n)}(j, l) \quad (8.4)$$

have pointwise limits f and g .

Note that these hypotheses are in particular fulfilled when $a^{(n)}(i, l) = \alpha(i/n, l/n)$ for some fixed piecewise continuous function $\alpha : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow R$ independent of n . The latter is a natural hypothesis to get a limit for a renormalized version of X_n .

We consider convergence in the space $C[0, 1]$ of real-valued continuous functions on $[0, 1]$, endowed with the uniform metric. Denote $t \wedge u = \min(t, u)$.

Theorem 8.5. *We use the notation and assumptions above. Then there exists a zero-mean continuous Gaussian process Z on $[0, 1]$ with covariance function given by*

$$\text{Cov}(Z(t), Z(u)) = \sigma(t, u) := f(t \wedge u) - g(t, u)$$

and, in distribution in $C[0, 1]$, we have

$$\frac{X_n(t) - \mathbb{E}X_n(t)}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow Z.$$

Proof. The first step is to prove the convergence of the finite-dimensional laws (note that this step does not require the existence of Z). We do that by proving the convergence of joint cumulants; since a multidimensional Gaussian vector is determined by its joint moments, this is enough to establish convergence in distribution.

Both sides are centered so that there is nothing to prove for the expectation.

For covariances, first write, for $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$\widetilde{X_n(t)} := \frac{X_n(t) - \mathbb{E}X_n(t)}{\sqrt{n}} = n^{-1/2} \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor nt \rfloor} \sum_{l=1}^n a^{(n)}(i, l) Y_{i,l}.$$

Then for $0 \leq t \leq u \leq 1$, we have

$$\text{Cov}(\widetilde{X_n(t)}, \widetilde{X_n(u)}) = \mathbb{E}(\widetilde{X_n(t)} \widetilde{X_n(u)}) = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor nt \rfloor} \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor nu \rfloor} \left[\sum_{1 \leq l, k \leq n} a^{(n)}(i, l) a^{(n)}(j, k) \mathbb{E}(Y_{i,l} Y_{j,k}) \right] \quad (8.5)$$

If $i = j$, then $\mathbb{E}(Y_{i,l} Y_{j,k}) = \frac{1}{n}$ if $l = k$ and 0 otherwise. Thus the expression in the bracket reduces to $n^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^n a^{(n)}(i, l)^2$ and the total contribution of terms with $i = j$ in (8.5) is $f_n(t \wedge u)$.

On the other hand, if $i \neq j$ then $\mathbb{E}(Y_{i,l} Y_{j,k}) = 0$ if $l = k$ and $\frac{1}{n(n-1)}$ otherwise. Thus, for $i \neq j$

$$\left[\sum_{1 \leq l, k \leq n} a^{(n)}(i, l) a^{(n)}(j, k) \mathbb{E}(Y_{i,l} Y_{j,k}) \right] = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq l, k \leq n \\ l \neq k}} a^{(n)}(i, l) a^{(n)}(j, k).$$

Since $a^{(n)}$ is centered, the same sum without the restriction $l \neq k$ equals to 0. Thus, the sum with condition $l \neq k$ is the opposite of the sum with condition $l = k$ and, if $i \neq j$, one has

$$\left[\sum_{1 \leq l, k \leq n} a^{(n)}(i, l) a^{(n)}(j, k) \mathbb{E}(Y_{i, l} Y_{j, k}) \right] = \frac{-1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{l=1}^n a^{(n)}(i, l) a^{(n)}(j, l).$$

As a consequence, the total contribution of terms with $i \neq j$ in (8.5) is

$$-\frac{n}{n-1} g(t, u) + \frac{1}{n-1} f(t \wedge u).$$

Finally we get the piecewise limit

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{Cov} \left(\widetilde{X_n(t)}, \widetilde{X_n(u)} \right) = f(t \wedge u) - g(t, u),$$

as wanted.

Let us now consider higher order cumulants. Recall that the family $\{Y_{(i, l)}, (i, l) \in A_n\}$ admits \tilde{L} as a (Ψ_n, C) weighted dependency graph where \tilde{L} , Ψ_n and C are defined in Theorem 8.1. Since $a^{(n)}(i, l)$ is uniformly bounded by M , the family

$$\{a^{(n)}(i, l) Y_{(i, l)}, (i, l) \in A_n\}$$

has the same dependency graph, replacing simply Ψ_n by

$$\Psi'_n(B) := M^{|B|} \Psi_n(B).$$

For this dependency graph, using the notation of Section 4.3, one has

$$R_n = \sum_{(i, l) \in A_n} \frac{M}{n} = M n.$$

Let us now establish a bound for $T_{r, n}$. Fix $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ in A_n ($\alpha_h = (i_h, l_h)$ for $h \leq \ell$) and consider the sum

$$\sum_{\beta \in A_n} W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}) \frac{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\})}. \quad (8.6)$$

As in previous sections, we split this sum into different parts. Write $\beta = (i, l)$. Constants in \mathcal{O} symbols below can be chosen independent of $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$, but depend on r .

- If fulfills $i \neq i_1, \dots, i_r$ and $l \neq l_1, \dots, l_r$, then $W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}) = 1/n$ and

$$\frac{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\})} = \frac{M}{n}.$$

Since there are $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ such terms, the total contribution of these terms is $\mathcal{O}(1)$.

- If $i \in \{i_1, \dots, i_r\}$, but $(i, s) \notin \{(i_1, l_1), \dots, (i_r, l_r)\}$, then $W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}) = 1$ and

$$\frac{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\})} = \frac{M}{n}.$$

There are $\mathcal{O}(n)$ such terms which gives a total contribution of $\mathcal{O}(1)$.

- The total contribution of terms with $s \in \{s_1, \dots, s_r\}$ but $(i, s) \notin \{(i_1, l_1), \dots, (i_r, l_r)\}$ is $\mathcal{O}(1)$ from the same argument.

- Finally, if $(i, s) \in \{(i_1, l_1), \dots, (i_r, l_r)\}$, we have $W(\{\beta\}, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}) = 1$ and

$$\frac{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell, \beta\})}{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\})} = M.$$

But the number of such terms is bounded by r , so that their total contribution is also $\mathcal{O}(1)$.

Finally, we get that, for any $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$, the quantity (8.6) is bounded by a constant D_r , uniformly on $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$. Thus, for each $r \geq 1$, the sequence $(T_{r,n})_{n \geq 1}$ is bounded.

Using Theorem 4.16, we can now write: for $r > 2$ and t_1, \dots, t_r in $[0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \kappa_r \left(\widetilde{X}_n(t_1), \dots, \widetilde{X}_n(t_r) \right) \right| &= n^{-r/2} |\kappa_r(X_n(t_1), \dots, X_n(t_r))| \\ &\leq n^{-r/2} C_r r! R_n T_{1,n} \cdots T_{r-1,n} \leq C_r r! D_1 \cdots D_{r-1} M n^{1-r/2}. \end{aligned}$$

The right hand side tends to 0 so that $\left| \kappa_r \left(\widetilde{X}_n(t_1), \dots, \widetilde{X}_n(t_r) \right) \right|$ tends to 0. This proves the convergence of the finite-dimensional laws towards Gaussian vectors.

It remains now to prove that the sequence of random functions \widetilde{X}_n is tight in $C[0, 1]$. This will prove the existence of the continuous Gaussian process Z , and the convergence of X_n towards Z as well.

To do this, we use a moment criterion that can be found in a book of Kallenberg [48, Corollary 16.9 for $d = 1$]: a sufficient condition for \widetilde{X}_n to be tight is that $\widetilde{X}_n(0)$ is tight and that, for some positive constants a , b and λ ,

$$\mathbb{E}[|\widetilde{X}_n(s) - \widetilde{X}_n(t)|^a] \leq \lambda |s - t|^{1+b} \quad \text{for all } s, t \in [0, 1], n \geq 1. \quad (8.7)$$

In our case, $X_n(0)$ is identically equal to 0 so that only the inequality (8.7) needs to be checked. Moreover, since \widetilde{X}_n is affine in each interval $[j/n, (j+1)/n]$, it is in fact sufficient to prove this inequality when nt and ns are integers; see Appendix C (this reduction needs $a \geq 1 + b$, which is the case in what follows).

Let $n \geq 1$ be an integer and s and t in $[0, 1]$ such that ns and nt are integers. Assume $t < s$. We consider the case $a = 4$, that is the fourth moment of $\widetilde{X}_n(s) - \widetilde{X}_n(t)$. Since $\widetilde{X}_n(s) - \widetilde{X}_n(t)$ is centered, from the moment cumulant formula (2.3), we get

$$\mathbb{E}[(\widetilde{X}_n(s) - \widetilde{X}_n(t))^4] = \kappa_4(\widetilde{X}_n(s) - \widetilde{X}_n(t)) + 3\kappa_2(\widetilde{X}_n(s) - \widetilde{X}_n(t))^2.$$

But

$$n^{1/2}(\widetilde{X}_n(s) - \widetilde{X}_n(t)) = \sum_{i=nt+1}^{ns} \sum_{l=1}^n a^{(n)}(i, l) Y_{i,l}$$

and its cumulants can be bounded by Theorem 4.10. Note that we consider here the restriction of the dependency graph above to the family

$$\{a^{(n)}(i, l) Y_{i,l}, \mathbf{nt} < \mathbf{i} \leq \mathbf{ns} \text{ and } 1 \leq l \leq n\}.$$

Then we have

$$R_n(s, t) := \sum_{i=nt+1}^{ns} \sum_{l=1}^n \Psi'_n(\{(i, l)\}) = M n (s - t).$$

On the other hand the parameter $T_{\ell,n}(s, t)$ associated to this restricted graph is bounded by the same bound as in the non-restricted case above: $T_{\ell,n}(s, t) = \mathcal{O}(1)$. Therefore, from Theorem 4.10, we have

$$|n\kappa_2(\widetilde{X}_n(s) - \widetilde{X}_n(t))| \leq D_2 n (s - t), \quad |n^2\kappa_4(\widetilde{X}_n(s) - \widetilde{X}_n(t))| \leq D_4 n (s - t),$$

for some constants D_2 and D_4 . Putting all together,

$$\mathbb{E}[(\widetilde{X}_n(s) - \widetilde{X}_n(t))^4] \leq D_4 n^{-1} (s - t) + 3D_2^2 (s - t)^2 \leq (D_4 + 3D_2) (s - t)^2,$$

where the last equality comes from the fact that $s - t \geq n^{-1}$ since ns and nt are distinct integers. Thus (8.7) is proved for $a = 4$, $b = 1$ and $\lambda = D_4 + 3D_2$, which ends the proof of the theorem. \square

To illustrate this theorem, we use the same example as Barbour and Janson [9, Theorem 5.1]. Let $a_0^{(n)}(i, l) = [l \geq i]$, that is 1 if $l \geq i$ and 0 otherwise. Then $X_n(t)$ is the number of *weak exceedances* of Π of index at most nt .

After centering, we have $a^{(n)}(i, l) = [l \geq i] - (n - i + 1)/n$, which is obviously uniformly bounded. As explained in [9], if $0 \leq t \leq u \leq 1$, then one has

$$f(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(t) = \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t^3; \quad g(t, u) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n(t, u) = \frac{1}{2} t^2 u - \frac{1}{6} t^3 - \frac{1}{4} t^2 u^2.$$

All our hypotheses are fulfilled and we obtain that there exists a continuous Gaussian process Z with covariance function $\sigma(Z(t), Z(u)) = \frac{1}{2} t^2 (1 - u + \frac{1}{2} u^2) - \frac{1}{6} t^3$ and that, in distribution in $C[0, 1]$,

$$\frac{X_n - \mathbb{E}X_n}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow Z.$$

Remark 8.6. The hypotheses given here are stronger than the ones of Barbour and Janson [9], who use a bound on the Lyapounov ratio, instead of our uniformly bounded assumption. However, as seen above, the example of exceedances, which motivated their work, also fits in our framework. Note also that Barbour and Janson also give a bound on the speed of convergence, which we cannot achieve.

Another difference between their theorem and ours is that they consider convergence in Skorohod space $D[0, 1]$, while we work in $C[0, 1]$, but since the limit is continuous, this is just a matter of taste.

8.3 A functional central limit theorem for doubly indexed permutation statistics

An advantage of the method of the previous section is that it can be easily adapted to more involved permutation statistics, such as *doubly indexed permutation statistics (DIPS)*. By definition a DIPS is a statistics of the following form: let $\zeta_0^{(n)}(i, j, k, l)_{i, j, k, l \in [n]}$ be a sequence of multi-indexed real numbers, then, for a permutation π of size n , we set

$$X_n(\pi) = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \zeta_0^{(n)}(i, j, \pi(i), \pi(j)).$$

A central limit theorem for DIPS with control on the speed of convergence is given in [67]. In this section, we provide a *functional* CLT for this class of statistics.

To this end let us associate with a DIPS and a permutation π a continuous function on $[0, 1]^2$ as follows. If nt_1 and nt_2 are integers, then

$$X_n^\pi(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{nt_1} \sum_{j=1}^{nt_2} \zeta_0^{(n)}(i, j, \pi(i), \pi(j)).$$

The function X_n^π is then extended to $[0, 1]^2$ by requiring that, for any pair (i, j) with $0 \leq i, j \leq n - 1$, the function X^π is affine on the square $[i/n; (i + 1)/n] \times [j/n; (j + 1)/n]$.

We now consider a uniform random permutation Π of size n and the associated random function $X_n := X_n^\Pi$. We perform the following centering:

$$\zeta^{(n)}(i, j, k, l) = \begin{cases} \zeta_0^{(n)}(i, j, k, l) - \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{k' \neq l'} \zeta_0^{(n)}(i, j, k', l') & \text{if } i \neq j; \\ \zeta_0^{(n)}(i, j, k, l) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k'} \zeta_0^{(n)}(i, j, k', k') & \text{if } i = j. \end{cases}$$

With this definition, if nt_1 and nt_2 are integers, we have

$$X_n(t_1, t_2) - \mathbb{E}X_n(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{nt_1} \sum_{j=1}^{nt_2} \zeta^{(n)}(i, j, \pi(i), \pi(j)).$$

We assume that:

- the real numbers $\zeta^{(n)}(i, j, k, l)$ ($n \geq 1, i, j, k, l \leq n$) are uniformly bounded by a constant M ;
- the rescaled covariance $n^{-3} \text{Cov}(X_n(t_1, t_2), X_n(u_1, u_2))$ has a pointwise limit that we denote $\sigma(t_1, t_2; u_1, u_2)$. (It may be possible to give sufficient conditions such as Eqs. (8.3) and (8.4) for this convergence, but this would be technical and not enlightening.)

We consider here the space $C[0, 1]^2$ of real-valued continuous functions on $[0, 1]^2$, with the topology of uniform convergence. We then have the following theorem.

Theorem 8.7. *We use the notation and assumptions above. Then there exists a zero-mean continuous Gaussian process Z on $[0, 1]^2$ with covariance function given by*

$$\text{Cov}(Z(t_1, t_2), Z(u_1, u_2)) = \sigma(t_1, t_2; u_1, u_2)$$

and, in distribution in $C[0, 1]^2$, we have

$$\widetilde{X}_n(t_1, t_2) := \frac{X_n(t_1, t_2) - \mathbb{E}X_n(t_1, t_2)}{n^{3/2}} \rightarrow Z.$$

Proof. The structure of the proof is the same as for simply-indexed permutation statistics. We first prove the convergence of finite-dimensional laws by controlling joint cumulants. Both sides are centered and we have assumed the convergence of covariances, so that we can focus on joint cumulants of order at least 3.

Note that, if nt_1 and nt_2 are integers, we can rewrite $\widetilde{X}_n(t_1, t_2)$ as

$$\widetilde{X}_n(t_1, t_2) = n^{-3/2} \sum_{i=1}^{nt_1} \sum_{j=1}^{nt_2} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \zeta^{(n)}(i, j, k, l) Y_{i,k} Y_{j,l}.$$

Recall from Theorem 8.2 that the family $\{Y_{i,k} Y_{j,l}, (i, k), (j, l) \in A_n\}$ admits \tilde{L}^2 as a (Ψ, D) weighted dependency graph. Since $\zeta^{(n)}(i, j, k, l)$ is uniformly bounded by M , the family

$$\{\zeta^{(n)}(i, j, k, l) Y_{i,k} Y_{j,l}, (i, k), (j, l) \in A_n\}$$

has the same dependency graph, replacing Ψ by $\Psi'(B) := M^{|B|} \Psi(B)$. For this dependency graph, we have $R_n = Mn^2$. A case analysis similar to the one above shows that $T_{r,n} = \mathcal{O}(n)$ (with a constant depending on r). We sketch here briefly the argument. Recall that we want to bound, for fixed $\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_r$, the sum

$$\sum_{\beta' \in A'_n} W(\{\beta'\}, \{\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_r\}) \frac{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_\ell, \beta'\})}{\Psi'_n(\{\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_r\})}. \quad (8.8)$$

- If β' in A'_n does not share any element with $\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_r$, then the quotient of Ψ' is M/n^2 and the W factor is equal to $1/n$. Since there are fewer than $|A'_n| \asymp n^4$ such terms, their total contribution is $\mathcal{O}(n)$.
- If β' has an element, but no pair in common with one of the α'_i , then the quotient of Ψ' is also M/n^2 , while the W factor is 1. But there are $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ such terms, so that the total contribution of such terms is also $\mathcal{O}(n)$.
- If β' has exactly pair in common with one of the α'_i , then the quotient of Ψ' is also M/n and the W factor is also 1. There are $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ such terms, so that the total contribution of such terms is also $\mathcal{O}(n)$.
- Finally if both pairs in β' already appear in the α'_i , then the quotient of Ψ' is M and the W factor is also 1. But this implies that the pairs of β' are chosen within a finite family, so that there is only a constant number of such terms and their total contribution is $\mathcal{O}(1)$.

Finally, as claimed above, for $r \geq 1$, there exists a constant D_r such that $T_{r,n} \leq D_r n$.

Let $((t_1^1, t_2^1), \dots, (t_1^r, t_2^r))$ be an r -uple of points in $[0, 1]^2$ ($r \geq 3$). From Theorem 4.16 and the discussion above, we get

$$\left| \kappa_r \left(\widetilde{X}_n(t_1^1, t_2^1), \dots, \widetilde{X}_n(t_1^r, t_2^r) \right) \right| \leq n^{-3r/2} C_r r! R_n T_{1,n} \cdots T_{r-1,n} \leq C_r r! D_1 \cdots D_{r-1} M n^{1-r/2}.$$

The right hand side tends to 0 so that all joint cumulants of the family $(X_n(t_1, t_2))_{(t_1, t_2) \in [0, 1]^2}$ of order at least 3 tend to 0. This proves the convergence of the finite-dimensional laws towards Gaussian vectors.

We now prove the tightness of the random functions $(\widetilde{X}_n)_{n \geq 1}$ in the space $C[0, 1]^2$. We again use the moment criterion [48, Corollary 16.9], but this time for $d = 2$. Since $\widetilde{X}_n(0, 0)$ is tight (it is identically equal to 0, for all n), we should prove that there exist positive constants a , b and λ ,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[|\widetilde{X}_n(s_1, s_2) - \widetilde{X}_n(t_1, t_2)|^a \right] \leq \lambda (|s_1 - t_1| + |s_2 - t_2|)^{2+b} \quad (8.9)$$

for all $(s_1, s_2), (t_1, t_2)$ in $[0, 1]^2$ and $n \geq 1$. As in dimension 1, since \widetilde{X}_n is affine on each square $[i/n; (i+1)/n] \times [j/n; (j+1)/n]$ ($0 \leq i, j \leq n-1$), it is enough to prove (8.9) when ns_1, ns_2, nt_1 and nt_2 are integers; see Appendix C.

Let us first give bounds depending on $(s_1, s_2), (t_1, t_2)$ for cumulants of the difference $\widetilde{X}_n(s_1, s_2) - \widetilde{X}_n(t_1, t_2)$. If $t_1 < s_1$ and $t_2 < s_2$, then

$$\widetilde{X}_n(s_1, s_2) - \widetilde{X}_n(t_1, t_2) = n^{-3/2} \sum_{i,j} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \zeta^{(n)}(i, j, k, l) Y_{i,k} Y_{j,l},$$

where the first sum runs over pairs (i, j) such that $i \leq ns_1, j \leq s_2$ and either $nt_1 < i \leq ns_1$ or $nt_2 < j \leq ns_2$. There are fewer than $n^2(s_1 - t_1 + s_2 - t_2)$ such pairs (i, j) , so that, by the same argument as in the one-dimensional case (restricting the dependency graph), we have

$$\left| \kappa_r (\widetilde{X}_n(s_1, s_2) - \widetilde{X}_n(t_1, t_2)) \right| \leq D_r (|s_1 - t_1| + |s_2 - t_2|) n^{1-r/2}, \quad (8.10)$$

for some constant D_r that depends only on r . The same bound obviously holds without the assumption $t_1 < s_1$ and $t_2 < s_2$.

We now have to consider the moment of order 6 of $\Delta X := \widetilde{X}_n(s_1, s_2) - \widetilde{X}_n(t_1, t_2)$. In terms of cumulants it writes as:

$$\mathbb{E}(\Delta X^6) = \kappa_6(\Delta X) + 15\kappa_4(\Delta X)\kappa_2(\Delta X) + 10\kappa_3(\Delta X)^2 + 15\kappa_2(\Delta X)^3.$$

Set $\delta = |s_1 - t_1| + |s_2 - t_2|$. From (8.10), we have

$$\mathbb{E}[\Delta X^6] \leq D_6 n^{-2} \delta + (15D_4 D_2 + 10D_3^2) n^{-1} \delta^2 + 15D_2^3 \delta^3 \leq D\delta^3,$$

for some constant D . For the last inequality, note that since ns_1, ns_2, nt_1 and nt_2 are integers, we have $n^{-1} \leq \delta = |s_1 - t_1| + |s_2 - t_2|$ (we can assume that either $s_1 \neq t_1$ or $s_2 \neq t_2$, otherwise (8.9) is trivial). This ends the proof of (8.9) (for $a = 6$ and $b = 1$) and hence of the theorem. \square

As an example we consider *positive alignments* in random permutations. A positive alignment in a permutation π is a pair (i, j) such that $j < i \leq \sigma(i) < \sigma(j)$. This statistics mixes somehow the classical notions of inversions and exceedances: it is studied together with many similar statistics in [20]. Let us set $\zeta_0^{(n)}(i, j, k, l) = [j < i \leq k < l]$ (i.e. 1 if $j < i \leq k < l$ and 0 otherwise) and define the associated random function X_n^Π in $C[0, 1]^2$ as above. In particular $X_n^\Pi(1, 1)$ is the number of positive alignments in the uniform random permutation Π .

It is clear that $\zeta_0^{(n)}(i, j, k, l)$ and hence $\zeta_0^{(n)}(i, j, k, l)$ is uniformly bounded. Besides, an easy adaptation of Theorem B.1 shows that $\text{Cov}(X_n(t_1, t_2), X_n(u_1, u_2))$ is a polynomial in n, t_1, t_2, u_1, u_2 . Moreover, from the same arguments as in the proof above to bound general joint cumulants, we know that, for fixed t_1, t_2, u_1, u_2 , it behaves as $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$. Thus, for any t_1, t_2, u_1, u_2 in $[0, 1]$, the rescaled covariance $n^{-3} \text{Cov}(X_n(t_1, t_2), X_n(u_1, u_2))$ has indeed a limit.

Thus, our theorem applies and \widetilde{X}_n converges in probability in $C[0, 1]^2$ towards a zero-mean continuous Gaussian process in $[0, 1]^2$. It is possible to compute the covariances of the limiting process, but it would be a lengthy computation.

Remark 8.8. The extension of the above result to k -indexed permutation statistics for fixed k is straightforward (with a convergence in distribution in $C[0, 1]^k$). However, it becomes rather difficult to do any explicit computation.

9 Symmetric simple exclusion process

9.1 Background on the model

The symmetric simple exclusion process with open boundaries (SSEP for short) is a continuous-time Markov chain defined as follows: we consider particles on a discrete line with N sites. More formally, the space state is $\{0, 1\}^N$: a state of the SSEP is encoded as a word in 0 and 1 of length N , where the entries with value 1 correspond to the positions of the occupied sites. The system evolves as follows:

- each particle has an exponential clock with rate 1. When it rings the particle jumps to the right if it is not in the right-most site and if the site at its right is empty. Otherwise, the jump is suppressed.
- Similarly, each particle has another exponential clock with rate 1 and attempts to jump to its left when it rings (with similar rules as above).
- if the left-most (resp. right-most) site is empty, an exponential clock with rate α (resp. δ) is associated with it. When it rings, a particle is added to the left-most (resp. right-most) site.
- if the left-most (resp. right-most) site is full, an exponential clock with rate γ (resp. β) is associated with it. When it rings, the particle in the left-most (resp. right-most) site is removed.

Weighted dependency graphs

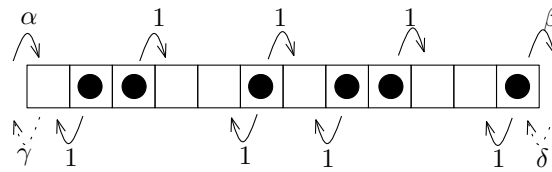


Figure 3: A state of the SSEP with the possible transitions and the rates of the corresponding clocks. Dotted transitions do not apply to the represented state.

All the above mentioned exponential clocks are independent. The conditions for particles to jump or be added in the extremities ensure that no two particles are in the same site at the same moment (which explains the terminology *simple exclusion* in the name of the model). The transition are schematically represented on Fig. 3.

As common in the field, we define $\rho_a = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \gamma}$ and $\rho_b = \frac{\beta}{\beta + \delta}$. We are interested here in a random state τ in $\{0, 1\}^N$, distributed according to the steady state of the SSEP, that is the invariant measure of this Markov process. The correlation functions of the particles, that are the joint moments of the coordinates $(\tau_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$, can be described using the so-called *matrix Ansatz* of Derrida, Ewans, Hakim and Pasquier [27]. Based on this matrix Ansatz, Derrida, Lebowitz and Speer have found an inductive formula to compute joint cumulants of the family $(\tau_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$ (called *truncated correlation functions* in this context).

To state it, we first need to introduce the *discrete difference operator* Δ . If f is a function on positive integers, we set $\Delta f(N) = f(N) - f(N - 1)$. Note that Δf is not defined for $N = 1$, but this is irrelevant as we shall make N tends to infinity, while we apply Δ a fixed number of times.

Fix a positive integer r and a some integers $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{r+1} \leq N$. As the formula involves SSEP with different number N of sites, we make it explicit in the notation and denote $\kappa_r^N(\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_r})$ the joint cumulants of $\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_r}$. Derrida, Lebowitz and Speer [28, Eq (A.11)] have proved that

$$\kappa_{r+1}^N(\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_r}, \tau_{i_{r+1}}) = (\mathbb{E}(\tau_{i_{r+1}}) - \rho_b) \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}([r])} \prod_{B \in \pi} \Delta \kappa_{|B|}^N(\tau_{i_t}; t \in B). \quad (9.1)$$

Expectations can be easily computed (see, e.g. [25, Eq. (42)]):

$$\mathbb{E}(\tau_i) = \frac{\rho_a(N + 1/(\beta + \delta) - i) + \rho_b(i - 1 + 1/(\alpha + \gamma))}{N + 1/(\alpha + \gamma) + 1/(\beta + \delta) - 1}. \quad (9.2)$$

Eqs. (9.1) and (9.2) determine the joint cumulants of distinct variables in the family $(\tau_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$. We will use this to find a weighted dependency graph for this family in the next section.

9.2 A weighted dependency graph in SSEP

We start by a lemma, bounding *repetition-free* joint cumulants of the family $(\tau_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$.

Lemma 9.1. *Let $r \geq 1$. Then there exists a constant D_r such that for each $N \geq r$ and (i_1, \dots, i_r) with $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_r \leq N$, we have*

$$|\kappa_r^N(\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_r})| \leq D_r N^{-r+1}.$$

Proof. We will in fact prove a stronger statement:

The quantity $\kappa_r^N(\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_r})$ is a polynomial in i_1, \dots, i_r with coefficients that are rational functions in N . Moreover, its total degree in N, i_1, \dots, i_r is at most $-r + 1$.

To simplify the discussion below, we call such a function a *nice function* of degree at most $-r + 1$. It is clear that, if $f(N; i_1, \dots, i_r)$ is a nice function of degree at most d , then

$$\max_{i_1, \dots, i_r \in [N]} f(N; i_1, \dots, i_r) = \mathcal{O}(N^d).$$

Therefore proving the above claim proves the lemma.

We prove this statement by induction on r . For $r = 1$, it follows immediately from the explicit formula (9.2). Take $r \geq 1$ and suppose that our statement holds for any $r' \leq r$. We consider the quantity $\kappa_{r+1}^N(\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_r}, \tau_{i_{r+1}})$ and its expression given in Eq. (9.1). Fix a set partition π in $\mathcal{P}([r])$.

- By induction hypothesis, for each block B of π , $\kappa_{|B|}^N(\tau_{i_t}; t \in B)$ is a nice function of degree at most $-|B| + 1$.
- Applying the operator Δ turns it into a nice function of degree at most $-|B|$.
- Multiplying these nice functions for different blocks B of π gives a nice function of degree at most $-\sum_{B \in \pi} |B| = -r$.

The sum of these nice functions (over set partitions π in $\mathcal{P}([r])$) is also a nice function of degree at most $-r$. We then multiply by $\mathbb{E}(\tau_{i_{r+1}}) - \rho_b$ which, as can be seen on Eq. (9.2), is a nice function of degree 0 and we still have a nice function of degree at most $-r$. Therefore $\kappa_{r+1}^N(\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_r}, \tau_{i_{r+1}})$ is a nice function of degree at most $-r$, which ends the proof of the lemma. \square

We are ready to present a weighted dependency graph associated with SSEP.

Proposition 9.2. *Let $N \geq 1$ and $\tau = (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_N)$ be a random $\{0, 1\}$ vector distributed according to the steady state of SSEP on N sites. Let $A_N = [N]$ and consider the family of variables $\{\tau_i, i \in A_N\}$. We consider the complete graph \tilde{L} with weight $1/N$ on each edge and the function Ψ_N on multiset of elements of A_N that is identically equal to 1. Then \tilde{L} is a (Ψ_N, C) weighted dependency graph for the family $\{\tau_i, i \in N\}$, for some sequence $C = (C_r)_{r \geq 1}$ that does not depend on N .*

Proof. We note the three following fact: (1) Ψ_n is trivially super-multiplicative, (2) the τ_i are Bernoulli variables and (3) \tilde{L} has no edges of weight 1. From Theorem 5.5 (which uses Theorem 5.2), it is enough to prove bounds on cumulants of sets of distinct variables (instead of cumulants of all multisets of variables). Namely, we should prove that, for any $r \geq 1$ and any *distinct* i_1, \dots, i_r in $[N]$, one has

$$|\kappa_r^N(\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_r})| \leq D_r N^{-r+1},$$

for a constant D_r that does not depend on N . But this is exactly Theorem 9.1. \square

Remark 9.3. In [28], Derrida, Lebowitz and Speer have proved that, for any x_1, \dots, x_r in $[0, 1]$ the quantity $N^{r-1} \kappa_r^N(\tau_{\lfloor Nx_1 \rfloor}, \dots, \tau_{\lfloor Nx_r \rfloor})$ has a limit when N tends to infinity. This of course implies that the joint cumulant is $\mathcal{O}(N^{-r+1})$. However the constant in the \mathcal{O} symbol could a priori depend on x_1, \dots, x_r , while we need a bound which is uniform in i_1, \dots, i_r . This explains why we need Theorem 9.1 and we can not use directly the result of Derrida, Lebowitz and Speer. Nevertheless, the key identity in the proof is the induction formula (9.1), due to these authors.

9.3 A functional central limit for the number of particles

Let $N \geq 1$ and t in $[0, 1]$. We consider a random state τ in $\{0, 1\}^N$, distributed according to the steady state of the SSEP on N sites. If Nt is an integer, we define $X_N(t)$ as the number of particles in the first Nt cells of τ . Formally, this means $X_N(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{Nt} \tau_i$. We then extend X_N to a continuous function on $[0, 1]$, by requiring that it is affine on each segment $[i/N; (i+1)/N]$.

This function measures the repartition of the particles in τ . Informally, it is the integral of the density of particles, often considered in the physics literature; see, e.g., [25, Section 3].

Since there are explicit formulas for the expectations and covariances of the τ_i [28, Eq. (2.3) and (2.4)], the expectations and covariances of $(X_N(t))_{t \in [0, 1]}$ are easy to evaluate asymptotically:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N^{-1} \mathbb{E}(X_N(t)) = \rho_a(1-t) + \rho_b t; \quad (9.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N^{-1} \text{Cov}(X_N(t), X_N(u)) &= \int_0^{t \wedge u} (\rho_a(1-x) + \rho_b x) (1 - \rho_a(1-x) - \rho_b x) dx \\ &\quad - \int_0^t \int_0^u x \wedge y (1 - x \vee y) (\rho_a - \rho_b)^2 dx dy. \end{aligned} \quad (9.4)$$

In the last formula, $x \wedge y := \min(x, y)$ and $x \vee y := \max(x, y)$. We denote $\sigma(u, v)$ the right-hand side of Eq. (9.4).

Theorem 9.4. *We use the notation above. There exists a zero-mean continuous Gaussian process Z on $[0, 1]$ with covariance function given by*

$$\text{Cov}(Z(t), Z(u)) = \sigma(u, t)$$

and, in distribution in $C[0, 1]$, we have, when N tends to infinity,

$$\widetilde{X}_N(t) := \frac{X_N(t) - \mathbb{E}X_N(t)}{\sqrt{N}} \rightarrow Z.$$

Proof. As usual, we start by proving the convergence of the finite-dimensional laws. To do that, we prove the convergence of joint cumulants. Expectations clearly converge as both sides are centered. Covariances also converge, by definition of $\sigma(u, t)$.

Let us consider now higher order cumulants. We recall that the family $\{\tau_i, i \in N\}$ admits a weighted dependency graph \tilde{L} ; see Theorem 9.2. Call R_N and Q_N the associated parameters, as in Section 4.3. From Theorem 4.9, since Ψ_N is the constant function equal to 1, R_N is simply the number of vertices of \tilde{L} , which is N . Moreover, $T_\ell \leq \ell\Delta$, where $\Delta - 1$ is the maximal weighted degree in the graph, which is here smaller than 1 (i.e. $\Delta < 2$). From Theorem 4.16, we get, that for any $r \geq 3$ and t_1, \dots, t_r in $[0, 1]$ (such that Nt_1, \dots, Nt_r are integers),

$$\left| \kappa_r(\widetilde{X}_N(t_1), \dots, \widetilde{X}_N(t_r)) \right| = N^{-r/2} \left| \kappa_r(\sum_{i=1}^{Nt_1} \tau_i, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^{Nt_r} \tau_i) \right| \leq C_r r! 2^{r-1} (r-1)! N^{1-r/2}.$$

In particular, all joint cumulants of order 3 or more tend to 0, which ends the proof of multidimensional laws toward Gaussian vectors.

The proof of tightness is virtually identical to that in the proof of Theorem 8.5. \square

Remark 9.5. Thanks to the stability of weighted dependency graph by product (the function Ψ here, identically equal to 1, is super-multiplicative), it is possible to obtain

functional central limits for more complicated quantities that involve products of τ_i . For example if we are interested in the number and repartition of *particles that can jump to their right*, we should define $X'_N(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{Nt} \tau_i(1 - \tau_{i+1})$. Its joint cumulants are easily bounded, using the weighted dependency graph \tilde{L}^2 for the set of products $\{\tau_i \tau_j, (i, j) \in [N]^2\}$. It suffices then to compute the asymptotics of the covariances $(X'_N(t))_{t \in [0,1]}$, which should be an elementary but cumbersome computation starting from the explicit formulas that exist for (truncated) correlation functions [28].

Remark 9.6. In the recent years, combinatorial models have been given to describe the steady state τ of SSEP (and more generally of the *asymmetric* simple exclusion process); see [22] and references therein. In the particular case where $\alpha = \beta = 1$ and $\gamma = \delta = 0$, this relates particles in τ to exceedances in permutations; see [33, Section 5.2] for details. In this sense, the example at the end of Section 8.2 can be seen as a particular case of Theorem 9.4.

10 Markov chains

We consider here an aperiodic irreducible Markov chain $(M_k)_{k \geq 0}$ on a finite state space S . We denote by P the transition matrix, namely $P(s, t)$ is the probability that $M_{k+1} = t$ if $M_k = s$ (for any $k \geq 0$). Let π_0 be the initial distribution, that is the law of M_0 . We also denote π the stationary distribution (seen as a row vector), characterized by $\pi P = \pi$.

For $s \in S$ and $i \geq 0$, define $Y_i^s = 1$ if $M_i = s$ and 0 otherwise. The joint moment of these variables have simple matrix expressions: if $E_{s,s}$ denotes the matrix with entries 0 except a 1 at coordinates (s, s) , and $\mathbf{1}$ the column vector with all entries equal to 1, then we have

$$\mathbb{E}[Y_{i_1}^{s_1} \cdots Y_{i_r}^{s_r}] = \pi_0 P^{i_1} E_{s_1, s_1} P^{i_2 - i_1} E_{s_2, s_2} \cdots E_{s_{r-1}, s_{r-1}} P^{i_r - i_{r-1}} E_{s_r, s_r} \mathbf{1}. \quad (10.1)$$

From now on, we shall suppose that the initial distribution π_0 is equal to the stationary distribution π . We will prove in Section 10.2 that there is a natural weighted dependency graph structure on the $(Y_i^s)_{i \geq 1, s \in S}$. The weight of the edge joining Y_i^s and Y_j^t is λ_2^{j-i} , where $\lambda_2 \in [0, 1)$ is the second biggest modulus of an eigenvalue of the transition matrix P . This encodes the fact that far apart elements of the Markov chains are almost-independent. In Section 10.3, this weighted dependency graph structure is used to prove a central limit theorem for the number of occurrences of a given subword u in $w_n = (M_0, \dots, M_n)$, as announced in the introduction.

10.1 Bounds for boolean and classical cumulants

The goal of this section is to bound the joint cumulants of the variables $(Y_i^s)_{i \geq 1, s \in S}$. Such bound of cumulants can be found in the monograph of Saulis and Statulevičius [61, Chapter 4]; nevertheless, to keep this section self-contained, we present a proof here for the simple case of finite-state Markov chain.

Instead of working directly with classical (joint) cumulants, we first give bounds for *boolean cumulants*. Corresponding bounds for classical cumulants will then follow easily, thanks to a formula linking these different types of cumulants recently established by Arizmendi, Hasebe, Lehner and Vargas in [2] (see also [61, Lemma 1.1]; in *loc. cit.*, boolean cumulants are called centered moments).

Let Z_1, \dots, Z_r be random variables with finite moments defined on the same proba-

bility space. By definition, their boolean (joint) cumulant is

$$B_r(Z_1, \dots, Z_r) = \sum_{l=0}^{r-1} (-1)^l \sum_{1 \leq d_1 < \dots < d_l \leq r-1} \mathbb{E}(Z_1 \cdots Z_{d_1}) \mathbb{E}(Z_{d_1+1} \cdots Z_{d_2}) \cdots \mathbb{E}(Z_{d_l+1} \cdots Z_r). \quad (10.2)$$

While not at first sight, this definition is quite similar to the definition of classical (joint) cumulants, replacing the lattice of all set partitions by the lattice of interval set partitions; see [2, Section 2] for details. Note however that, unlike classical cumulants, boolean cumulants are not symmetric functionals.

We recall that $(M_k)_{k \geq 0}$ is an aperiodic irreducible Markov chain with transition matrix P , such that M_0 is distributed according to the stationary distribution π of the chain. Recall also that Y_i^s is the indicator function of the event $M_i = s$. Finally, λ_2 is the biggest modulus of an eigenvalue of P , except 1.

Lemma 10.1. *Let $r > 0$. With the above notation, there exists a constant $C_{P,r}$ depending on P and r with the following property. For any integers $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r$ and states s_1, \dots, s_r , we have*

$$|B_r(Y_{i_1}^{s_1}, \dots, Y_{i_r}^{s_r})| \leq C_{P,r} \lambda_2^{i_r - i_1}.$$

Proof. Fix integers $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r$ and s_1, \dots, s_r in S . To make notation lighter, we write $E(j) = E_{s_j, s_j}$, $\ell(j) = i_{j+1} - i_j$ and $Z_j = Y_{i_j}^{s_j}$. As in the summation index of (10.2), we consider $l \geq 0$ and $1 \leq d_1 < \dots < d_l \leq r-1$. Since the initial distribution π_0 is the stationary distribution π , one has $\pi_0 P^i = \pi$ and formula (10.1) for joint moments simplifies a little. We have

$$\mathbb{E}(Z_{d_j+1} \cdots Z_{d_{j+1}}) = \pi E(d_j + 1) P^{\ell(d_j+1)} E(d_j + 2) \cdots E(d_{j+1} - 1) P^{\ell(d_{j+1}-1)} E(d_{j+1}) \mathbf{1}.$$

Multiplying such expressions, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(Z_1 \cdots Z_{d_1}) \mathbb{E}(Z_{d_1+1} \cdots Z_{d_2}) \cdots \mathbb{E}(Z_{d_l+1} \cdots Z_r) \\ = \pi E(1) Q(1) E(2) Q(2) \cdots E(r-1) Q(r-1) E(r) \mathbf{1}, \end{aligned}$$

where we set, for $1 \leq k \leq r-1$,

$$Q(k) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{1} \pi & \text{if } k \in \{d_1, \dots, d_l\}; \\ P^{\ell(k)} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The boolean cumulant $B_r(Z_1, \dots, Z_r)$ now writes as

$$B_r(Z_1, \dots, Z_r) = \pi E(1) (P^{\ell(1)} - \mathbf{1} \pi) E(2) \cdots E(r-1) (P^{\ell(r-1)} - \mathbf{1} \pi) E(r) \mathbf{1}.$$

By Perron-Frobenius theorem, the matrix P has a unique eigenvalue of modulus 1 and $\mathbf{1} \pi$ is the projector on the corresponding eigenvector; see [52, p 674]. Therefore, for any ℓ , the matrix $(P^\ell - \mathbf{1} \pi)$ has operator norm λ_2^ℓ . The result follows immediately. \square

We now recall the expression of classical cumulants in terms of boolean cumulants given in [2]. Let us first introduce some terminology. A set partition ρ of $[r]$ is called *reducible* if there exists ℓ in $\{1, \dots, r-1\}$ such that $\rho \leq \{\{1, \dots, \ell\}, \{\ell+1, \dots, r\}\}$; otherwise, it is called *irreducible*. The set of irreducible set partitions of $[r]$ is denoted by $\mathcal{P}_{\text{irr}}[r]$. The following statement is a less precise version of [2, Theorem 1.4] (see also [61, Lemma 1.1]).

Lemma 10.2. *Let $r \geq 1$. There exist universal constants d_ρ , indexed by irreducible set partitions of $[r]$, with the following property. For any random variables Z_1, \dots, Z_r with finite moments defined on the same probability space, one has*

$$\kappa_n(Z_1, \dots, Z_r) = \sum_{\rho \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{irr}}[r]} d_\rho \cdot \left[\prod_{C \in \rho} B_{|C|}(Z_j; j \in C) \right]. \quad (10.3)$$

Arizmendi, Hasebe, Lehner and Vargas relate d_ρ with a specialization of the Tutte polynomial of a specific graph associated with ρ , but we do not need this description of d_ρ here. For our purpose, the crucial aspect in this boolean-to-classical cumulant formula is that the sum ranges only over irreducible set partitions. We can now establish our bound on classical cumulants.

Lemma 10.3. *As above, let $(M_k)_{k \geq 0}$ be an aperiodic irreducible Markov chain with transition matrix P , such that M_0 is distributed according to the stationary distribution π of the chain. Let $r > 0$. Then there exists a constant $D_{P,r}$ depending on the transition matrix P and on r with the following property. For any distinct integers $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r$ and states s_1, \dots, s_r , we have*

$$|\kappa_r(Y_{i_1}^{s_1}, \dots, Y_{i_r}^{s_r})| \leq D_{P,r} \lambda_2^{i_r - i_1}.$$

Proof. For any subset C of $[r]$, we know by Theorem 10.1 that

$$|B_{|C|}(Y_{i_j}^{s_j}; j \in C)| \leq \text{cst} \lambda_2^{i_{\max(C)} - i_{\min(C)}}.$$

If ρ is an irreducible set partition, one can easily check that

$$\sum_{C \in \rho} i_{\max(C)} - i_{\min(C)} \geq i_r - i_1.$$

Therefore each summand in (10.3) is bounded in absolute value by a constant times $\lambda_2^{i_r - i_1}$, which proves the lemma. \square

10.2 A weighted dependency graph for Markov chains

We denote by $\mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$ the set of nonnegative integers.

Proposition 10.4. *As above, let $(M_k)_{k \geq 0}$ be an aperiodic irreducible Markov chain on a finite state space S , such that M_0 is distributed according to the stationary distribution π of the chain. Recall that Y_i^s is the indicator function of the event $M_i = s$.*

We consider the complete graph \tilde{L} on $A := \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0} \times S$ with weight λ_2^{j-i} on the edge $\{(i, s), (j, t)\}$ (for any nonnegative integers $i < j$ and states s, t in S). Finally, let Ψ be the function on multisets of elements of A that is identically equal to 1.

Then \tilde{L} is a (Ψ, C) weighted dependency graph for the family $\{Y_i^s; (i, s) \in A\}$ for some sequence $C = (C_r)_{r \geq 1}$.

Proof. Consider a multiset $B = \{(i_1, s_1), \dots, (i_r, s_r)\}$ of elements of A and the induced graph $\tilde{L}[B]$. Assume, without loss of generality that $i_1 < \dots < i_r$. Then it is easy to observe that the maximum weight of a spanning tree in $\tilde{L}[B]$ is $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]) = \lambda_2^{i_r - i_1}$.

We use Theorem 5.2. Vertices (i, s) and (j, t) in \tilde{L} are connected by an edge of weight 1 if and only if $i = j$. But $(Y_i^s)^2 = Y_i^s$ and $Y_i^s Y_i^t = 0$ if $s \neq t$. Therefore, it is enough to prove that, for any fixed $r > 0$, there exists a constant D_r with the following property: for any distinct integers $i_1 < \dots < i_r$ and any states s_1, \dots, s_r , we have

$$|\kappa_r(Y_{i_1}^{s_1}, \dots, Y_{i_r}^{s_r})| \leq D_r \mathcal{M}(\tilde{L}[B]) = D_r \lambda_2^{i_r - i_1}.$$

The existence of such a constant is given by Theorem 10.3. \square

10.3 Subword counts in strings generated by a Markov source

We consider the following pattern matching problem. Let u_1, \dots, u_d be *finite* words on a finite alphabet S of respective lengths ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_d . An occurrence of $\mathcal{L} = (u_1, \dots, u_d)$ in w is a factorization $w = w_0 u_1 w_1 \cdots u_d w_d$, where the w_i 's are (possibly empty) words on the alphabet S . This corresponds to an occurrence of the $u = u_1 \cdots u_d$ as a subwords, where letters from the same u_i are required to be consecutive.

As before, let $(M_k)_{k \geq 0}$ be an aperiodic irreducible Markov chain on S , such that M_0 is distributed according to the stationary distribution π of the chain. We are interested in the number X_N of occurrences of \mathcal{L} in the random word $W_N = (M_0, \dots, M_N)$.

The position of such an occurrence is a d -uple (i_1, \dots, i_d) , where each i_j is the index of the first letter of u_j in w (in particular, we always have $i_{j+1} \geq i_j + \ell_j$). Denote \mathcal{I} the set of possible positions of occurrences that is

$$\mathcal{I} = \{(i_1, \dots, i_d) \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}^d \text{ such that, for all } j \leq d-1, i_{j+1} \geq i_j + \ell_j\}.$$

We also define \mathcal{I}_N as the same set with the additional condition $i_d + \ell_d - 1 \leq N$. For $I \in \mathcal{I}$, we denote Y_I the indicator function of the event “ W has an occurrence of \mathcal{L} in position I ”. Using the above variables Y_i^s , we can write

$$Y_I = \prod_{j=1}^d \left(\prod_{k=1}^{\ell_j} Y_{i_j+k-1}^{(u_j)_k} \right) \text{ and } X_N = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}_N} Y_I.$$

An estimate for the variance of X_N is given by Bourdon and Vallée [14, Theorem 3]:

$$\text{Var}(X_N) = \sigma^2(\mathcal{L}) N^{2d-1} \left(1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right), \quad (10.4)$$

where $\sigma^2(\mathcal{L})$ is an explicit constant depending on both the pattern \mathcal{L} and the transition matrix P of the Markov chain.

Our main result in this section is that the fluctuations of order $N^{d-1/2}$ of X_N are Gaussian (possibly degenerate if $\sigma(\mathcal{L}) = 0$).

Theorem 10.5. *With the above notation, we have the convergence in distribution*

$$\widetilde{X}_N = \frac{X_N - \mathbb{E}(X_N)}{N^{d-1/2}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma(\mathcal{L})).$$

Proof. Theorem 10.4 gives a weighted dependency graph for the variables $(Y_i^s)_{i \geq 0, s \in S}$. Using Theorem 5.11, we get a weighted dependency graph for monomials in these variables (with a fixed bound on degrees), so in particular for the $(Y_I)_{I \in \mathcal{I}}$. The weight of the edge between Y_I and Y_J in this dependency graph is $\lambda_2^{d(I,J)}$ where $d(I, J)$ is the minimal distance between elements of the sets

$$\{i_t + k - 1; 1 \leq t \leq d, 1 \leq k \leq \ell_t\} \text{ and } \{j_t + k - 1; 1 \leq t \leq d, 1 \leq k \leq \ell_t\}.$$

It is clear that

$$d(I, J) \geq \min_{i \in I, j \in J} |j - i| - m, \text{ where } m = \max_{1 \leq t \leq d} \ell_t,$$

and thus

$$\lambda_2^{d(I,J)} \leq \lambda_2^{-m} \max_{i \in I, j \in J} \lambda_2^{|j-i|}.$$

The corresponding function Ψ is simply the constant function equal to 1.

Consider the restriction of this weighted dependency graph to \mathcal{I}_N . Using the notation of Section 4.3, we have $R_N = |\mathcal{I}_N| = \mathcal{O}(N^d)$. To find an upper bound for $T_{\ell,N}$, let us fix I_1, \dots, I_ℓ and set $I = \bigcup_{j=1}^\ell I_j$. Then for J in \mathcal{I} , we have

$$W(\{J\}, \{I_1, \dots, I_\ell\}) = \max_{1 \leq u \leq \ell} \lambda_2^{d(J, I_u)} \leq \lambda_2^{-m} \left(\max_{\substack{i \in I \\ j \in J}} \lambda_2^{|j-i|} \right) \leq \lambda_2^{-m} \sum_{\substack{i \in I \\ j \in J}} \lambda_2^{|j-i|}.$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}} W(\{J\}, \{I_1, \dots, I_\ell\}) \leq \lambda_2^{-m} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{\substack{J \in \mathcal{I} \\ J \ni j}} \lambda_2^{|j-i|}.$$

The summand does not depend on J , so that the last summation symbol can be replaced with the number of sets J in \mathcal{I} containing j . This number is smaller than N^{d-1} . Moreover for a fixed i , the sum $\sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_2^{|j-i|}$ is bounded by the constant $\frac{2}{1-\lambda_2}$. Finally we have

$$\sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}} W(\{J\}, \{I_1, \dots, I_\ell\}) \leq \lambda_2^{-m} |I| \frac{2}{1-\lambda_2} N^{d-1} \leq \frac{2 \lambda_2^{-m} \ell d}{1-\lambda_2} N^{d-1}.$$

Since this holds for any I_1, \dots, I_ℓ in \mathcal{I} , we have $T_{\ell,N} = \mathcal{O}(N^{d-1})$.

Using Theorem 4.10, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\kappa_r(\widetilde{X}_N)| &= \left| \frac{1}{N^{r(d-1/2)}} \kappa_r(X_N) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{N^{r(d-1/2)}} R_N T_{1,N} \cdots T_{r-1,N} = \frac{1}{N^{r(d-1/2)}} \mathcal{O}(N^{d+(d-1)(r-1)}) = \mathcal{O}(N^{-r/2+1}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore cumulants of \widetilde{X}_N of order at least 3 tend to 0. On the other hand, its expectation and variance tend to 0 and $\sigma(\mathcal{L})$ respectively. This concludes the proof using the method of moments. \square

Remark 10.6. The upper bound in Bourdon and Vallee's estimate (10.4) for the variance of X_N can be obtained from the weighted dependency graph structure and Theorem 4.10. This upper bound alone implies the concentration result advertised by these authors. Note however that their result is proved for more general sources and pattern problems.

A Proof of Theorem 5.10

We start by a lemma.

Lemma A.1. *For any nonnegative integers $a_1, \dots, a_{\ell-1}$, the following rational function in t has degree at most $-\ell + 1$:*

$$R(t) = \prod_{\delta \subseteq [\ell-1]} \left(t - \sum_{j \in \delta} a_j \right)^{(-1)^{|\delta|+1}} - 1.$$

Proof. This corresponds to [33, Lemma 2.4], but we copy the proof for completeness.

Define R_{ev} (resp. R_{odd}) as

$$\prod_{\delta} \left(t - \sum_{j \in \delta} a_j \right),$$

where the product runs over subsets of $[\ell-1]$ of even (resp. odd) size. Clearly, $R(t) = \frac{R_{\text{odd}} - R_{\text{ev}}}{R_{\text{ev}}}$. Expanding the product, one gets

$$R_{\text{ev}} = \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{1}{m!} \sum_{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m} \sum_{j_1 \in \delta_1, \dots, j_m \in \delta_m} (-1)^m a_{j_1} \cdots a_{j_m} t^{2^{\ell-2} - m}.$$

The index set of the second summation symbol is the set of lists of m distinct (but not necessarily disjoint) subsets of $[\ell - 1]$ of even size. Of course, a similar formula with subsets of odd size holds for R_{odd} .

Let us fix an integer $m < \ell - 1$ and a list j_1, \dots, j_m . Denote j_0 the smallest integer in $[\ell - 1]$ different from j_1, \dots, j_m (as $m < \ell - 1$, such an integer necessarily exists). Then one has a bijection:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lists of subsets} \\ \delta_1, \dots, \delta_m \text{ of even size such} \\ \text{that, } \forall h \leq m, j_h \in \delta_h \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lists of subsets} \\ \delta_1, \dots, \delta_m \text{ of odd size such} \\ \text{that, } \forall h \leq m, j_h \in \delta_h \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m) \mapsto (\delta_1 \nabla \{j_0\}, \dots, \delta_m \nabla \{j_0\}),$$

where ∇ is the symmetric difference operator. Thus the summand $(-1)^m a_{j_1} \dots a_{j_m} t^{2^{\ell-2}-m}$ appears as many times in R_{ev} as in R_{odd} . Finally, all terms corresponding to values of m smaller than $\ell - 1$ cancel in the difference $R_{\text{odd}} - R_{\text{ev}}$ and $R_{\text{odd}} - R_{\text{ev}}$ has degree at most $2^{\ell-2} - \ell + 1$. Dividing by R_{ev} , which has degree $2^{\ell-2}$, this ends the proof. \square

We now prove Theorem 5.10, using the notation defined there.

Proof of Theorem 5.10. We proceed by induction first on ℓ , and then on a_ℓ .

For $\ell = 1$, there is nothing to prove. Consider $\ell > 1$ and assume that the statement holds for all $\ell' < \ell$. In particular, for any $\Delta \subsetneq [\ell]$, the subfamily

$$(u_\delta^{(n)}(a_i; i \in \Delta))_{\delta \subseteq \Delta, n \geq n_0}$$

has the ε_n SC/QF property and

$$P_\Delta(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_\ell)) - 1 = \mathcal{O}(X_n^{-|\Delta|+1}).$$

We thus have to prove that

$$P_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_\ell)) - 1 = \mathcal{O}(X_n^{-\ell+1}). \quad (\text{A.1})$$

If $a_\ell = 0$, then for any $\Delta \subseteq [\ell - 1]$,

$$u_\Delta^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_\ell) = u_{\Delta \cup \{\ell\}}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_\ell),$$

so that $P_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_\ell)) = 1$ and Eq. (A.1) trivially holds.

Assume that Eq. (A.1) for $a_\ell = k$ and consider the case $a_\ell = k + 1$. Observe that, if $\ell \in \Delta$,

$$u_\Delta^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell-1}, k) = \left(X_n - \sum_{\substack{i \in \Delta \\ i \neq \ell}} a_i - k \right) u_\Delta^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell-1}, k + 1).$$

On the other hand, if $\ell \notin \Delta$,

$$u_\Delta^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell-1}, k) = u_\Delta^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell-1}, k + 1).$$

Finally,

$$P_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell-1}, k)) = \prod_{\substack{\Delta \subseteq [\ell] \\ \ell \in \Delta}} \left(X_n - \sum_{\substack{i \in \Delta \\ i \neq \ell}} a_i - k \right)^{(-1)^{|\Delta|}} \cdot P_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell-1}, k + 1)).$$

Subsets Δ of $[\ell]$ that contains ℓ are in trivial bijection with subsets of $[\ell] - 1$, so that the product above correspond to the rational function $R(t) + 1$ from Theorem A.1, evaluated in $X_n - k$. Thus it is $1 + \mathcal{O}(X_n^{-\ell+1})$. By induction hypothesis

$$P_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell-1}, k)) = 1 + \mathcal{O}(X_n^{-\ell+1})$$

and thus

$$P_{[\ell]}(\mathbf{u}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell-1}, k+1)) = 1 + \mathcal{O}(X_n^{-\ell+1}),$$

which ends the proof. \square

Remark A.2. The exact same proof works for the family

$$v_{\Delta}^{(n)}(a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}) = (X_n + \sum_{i \in \Delta} a_i)!$$

B Variance computations

B.1 Crossings in random pair partitions

The goal of this section is to compute (asymptotically) the variance of Cr_n , the number of crossings in a uniform random pair partitions of $[2n]$. We first establish a polynomiality result for it.

Lemma B.1. *The quantity*

$$(2n-1)^2 (2n-3)^2 (2n-5) (2n-7) \text{Var}(\text{Cr}_n)$$

is a polynomial in n of degree at most 9.

Proof. We use the decomposition

$$\text{Var}(\text{Cr}_n) = \sum_{\substack{i_1 < j_1 < k_1 < l_1 \\ i_2 < j_2 < k_2 < l_2}} \text{Cov}(Y'_{i_1, j_1, k_1, l_1}, Y'_{i_2, j_2, k_2, l_2}).$$

We split the sum depending on which summation indices are equal. For a given set of equalities (e.g. $i_1 = j_2$ and $l_1 = l_2$, but all other indices are distinct), the covariance is always the same and the corresponding number of terms is a polynomial in n .

Moreover, from the discussion of Section 6.1 on the probability that a random pair partitions contains a given set of pairs, we see that

$$(2n-1)^2 (2n-3)^2 (2n-5) (2n-7) \text{Cov}(Y'_{i_1, j_1, k_1, l_1}, Y'_{i_2, j_2, k_2, l_2})$$

is always a polynomial in n . This proves that

$$(2n-1)^2 (2n-3)^2 (2n-5) (2n-7) \text{Var}(\text{Cr}_n)$$

is a polynomial in n , as claimed.

Besides, from Theorem 4.10, we know that $\text{Var}(\text{Cr}_n) = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$ (recall from the proof of Theorem 6.5 that, in this case, $R_n = \mathcal{O}(n^2)$ and $T_{1,n} = \mathcal{O}(n)$). Therefore the degree of the above polynomial is at most 9. \square

A polynomial of degree at most 9 can be determined by polynomial interpolation from its values on the set $\{0, \dots, 9\}$. But $\text{Var}(\text{Cr}_n)$ can be easily computed with the help of a computer algebra software for small values of n . We performed this computation using sage [66]. The code has been embedded in the pdf file for interested readers of the electronic version. We obtain the following result.

Proposition B.2. Let Cr_n be the number of crossings in a uniform random pair partition of $[2n]$. We have

$$\text{Var}(\text{Cr}_n) = \frac{n(n-1)(n-3)}{45}.$$

We refer to [36, Theorem 3] for another proof of this result, which also explains the polynomiality in n , but relies on the “remarkable exact formula” for the generating series of crossings.

B.2 Subgraph counts: proof of Eq. (7.6)

We first write.

$$\text{Var}(X_n^H) = \sum_{H'_1, H'_2 \in A_n^H} \text{Cov}(Y_{H'_1}, Y_{H'_2})$$

Observe that, if $H'_1 \cap H'_2 \simeq K$, then

$$\text{Cov}(Y_{H'_1}, Y_{H'_2}) = \frac{(m_n)_{2e_H - e_K}}{(E_n)_{2e_H - e_K}} - \left(\frac{(m_n)_{e_H}}{(E_n)_{e_H}} \right)^2. \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Unlike in the $G(n, p)$ model, this covariance can be negative. More precisely, it is negative if and only if the copies H'_1 and H'_2 of H are edge-disjoint. The total contribution of such pairs is given in the following lemma.

Lemma B.3. One has

$$\sum_{\substack{H'_1, H'_2 \in A_n^H \\ E_{H'_1} \cap E_{H'_2} = \emptyset}} \text{Cov}(Y_{H'_1}, Y_{H'_2}) = -\frac{2e_H^2}{\text{Aut}(H)^2} (n)_{v_H} (n-2)_{v_H-2} p_n^{2e_H-1} (1-p_n) + O[n^{2v_H-4} p_n^{2e_H-2}].$$

Proof. Consider two edge-disjoint copies H'_1 and H'_2 of H and let us look at Eq. (B.1) in this case. We have

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^{-2e_H} \frac{(m_n)_{2e_H}}{(E_n)_{2e_H}} &= \frac{\prod_{i=0}^{2e_H-1} \left(1 - \frac{i}{m_n}\right)}{\prod_{i=0}^{2e_H-1} \left(1 - \frac{i}{E_n}\right)} = \prod_{i=0}^{2e_H-1} \left(1 - i \left(\frac{1}{m_n} - \frac{1}{E_n}\right)\right) + O(m_n^{-2}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{2e_H(2e_H-1)}{2} \frac{1}{m_n} (1-p_n) + O(m_n^{-2}). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$p_n^{-2e_H} \left(\frac{(m_n)_{e_H}}{(E_n)_{e_H}} \right)^2 = 1 - 2 \frac{e_H(e_H-1)}{2} \frac{1}{m_n} (1-p_n) + O(m_n^{-2}).$$

Putting both equations together, we get

$$\text{Cov}(Y_{H'_1}, Y_{H'_2}) = -p_n^{2e_H} e_H^2 \frac{1}{m_n} (1-p_n) + O(p_n^{2e_H} m_n^{-2}).$$

On the other hand, we claim that the total number of pairs (H'_1, H'_2) of copies of H that do not share an edge is asymptotically $(n)_{v_H}^2 / \text{Aut}(H)^2 (1 + O(n^{-2}))$. Indeed, $(n)_{v_H}^2 / \text{Aut}(H)^2$ is the number of pairs (H'_1, H'_2) of copies of H . If we think at such a pair being taken independently uniformly at random, the vertex sets of H'_1 and H'_2 are independent uniform random v_H -element subsets of $[n]$ and the probability that they have at least two vertices in common is $O(n^{-2})$. This explains the above claim.

Bringing both estimates together, we get:

$$\sum_{\substack{H'_1, H'_2 \in A_n^H \\ E_{H'_1} \cap E_{H'_2} = \emptyset}} \text{Cov}(Y_{H'_1}, Y_{H'_2}) = -\frac{e_H^2}{\text{Aut}(H)^2} \frac{(n)_{v_H}^2 p_n^{2e_H}}{m_n} (1 - p_n) \\ + O\left(\frac{n^{2v_H-2} p_n^{2e_H} (1 - p_n)}{m_n}\right) + O\left(\frac{n^{2v_H} p_n^{2e_H}}{m_n^2}\right).$$

Substituting $m_n = \frac{p_n n(n-1)}{2}$ and observing that the second error term is bigger than the first complete the proof. \square

Consider now pairs (H'_1, H'_2) with a non-trivial edge intersection. Denote by e_K the number of edges in the intersection of H'_1 and H'_2 .

Consider the expression of $\text{Cov}(Y_{H'_1}, Y_{H'_2})$ given in Eq. (B.1). A straightforward computation gives:

$$\text{Cov}(Y_{H'_1}, Y_{H'_2}) = p_n^{2e_H - e_K} \left[1 - p_n^{e_K} + O\left(\frac{1}{m_n}\right) \right] \\ = p_n^{2e_H - e_K} (1 - p_n^{e_K}) \left\{ 1 + O[m_n^{-1} (1 - p_n)^{-1}] \right\}. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

We use the easy inequality (for $0 \leq p \leq 1$ and e positive integer)

$$\frac{1 - p^e}{1 - p} = 1 + \dots + p^{e-1} \geq ep^{e-1} + (1 - p)\delta_{e>1},$$

so that the estimate (B.2) gives

$$\text{Cov}(Y_{H'_1}, Y_{H'_2}) \geq e_K p_n^{2e_H - 1} (1 - p_n) \left\{ 1 + O[m_n^{-1} (1 - p_n)^{-1}] \right\} \\ + \delta_{e_K > 1} p_n^{2e_H - e_K} (1 - p_n)^2 \left\{ 1 + O[m_n^{-1} (1 - p_n)^{-1}] \right\}.$$

Call $A_{H'_1, H'_2}$ and $B_{H'_1, H'_2}$ the first and second term in the right-hand side.

Lemma B.4. *One has*

$$\sum_{\substack{H'_1, H'_2 \in A_n^H \\ E_{H'_1} \cap E_{H'_2} \neq \emptyset}} A_{H'_1, H'_2} = \frac{2e_H^2}{\text{Aut}(H)^2} (n)_{v_H} (n - 2)_{v_H - 2} p_n^{2e_H - 1} (1 - p_n) + O[n^{2v_H - 4} p_n^{2e_H - 2}].$$

Proof. From the definition,

$$\sum_{\substack{H'_1, H'_2 \in A_n^H \\ E_{H'_1} \cap E_{H'_2} \neq \emptyset}} A_{H'_1, H'_2} = \left(\sum_{\substack{H'_1, H'_2 \in A_n^H \\ E_{H'_1} \cap E_{H'_2} \neq \emptyset}} e_K \right) p_n^{2e_H - 1} (1 - p_n) \left\{ 1 + O[m_n^{-1} (1 - p_n)^{-1}] \right\}. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

The parenthesis counts the number of pairs (H'_1, H'_2) of copies of H with a marked common edge. Such a pair can be constructed as follows: choose successively

1. a list of vertices v_1, \dots, v_k for the vertices of H'_1 ($(n)_{v_H}$ choices),
2. the edge of H'_1 that will be the marked common edge (e_H choices),

3. the edge of H'_2 that will be the marked common edge (e_H choices); this determines up to a switch (2 choices) two vertices of H'_2 .
4. choose a list of vertices w_1, \dots, w_{k-2} for the other vertices of H'_2 , which does not contain the extremities of the marked common edges $((n-2)_{v_H-2}$ choices).

Doing so, we construct $\text{Aut}(H)^2$ times each pair (H'_1, H'_2) . Thus we have

$$\left(\sum_{\substack{H'_1, H'_2 \in \mathcal{A}_n^H \\ E_{H'_1} \cap E_{H'_2} \neq \emptyset}} e_K \right) = \frac{2e_H^2}{\text{Aut}(H)^2} (n)_{v_H} (n-2)_{v_H-2}.$$

We plug this in Eq. (B.3) and expand the remainder (recall that $m_n \asymp n^2 p_n$) to get the statement in the lemma. \square

The last lemma estimates the sum of $B_{H'_1, H'_2}$.

Lemma B.5. *One has*

$$\sum_{\substack{H'_1, H'_2 \in \mathcal{A}_n^H \\ |E_{H'_1} \cap E_{H'_2}| > 1}} B_{H'_1, H'_2} \asymp \frac{(n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H})^2}{\tilde{\Phi}_H} (1-p_n)^2.$$

Proof. From the definition of $B_{H'_1, H'_2}$, we have:

$$\sum_{\substack{H'_1, H'_2 \in \mathcal{A}_n^H \\ |E_{H'_1} \cap E_{H'_2}| > 1}} B_{H'_1, H'_2} \asymp \sum_{\substack{H'_1, H'_2 \in \mathcal{A}_n^H \\ |E_{H'_1} \cap E_{H'_2}| > 1}} p_n^{2e_H - e_K} (1-p_n)^2.$$

We split the sum depending on isomorphy type K of the intersection K of H'_1 and H'_2 and we get

$$\sum_{\substack{H'_1, H'_2 \in \mathcal{A}_n^H \\ |E_{H'_1} \cap E_{H'_2}| > 1}} p_n^{2e_H - e_K} (1-p_n)^2 = \sum_{\substack{K \subseteq H \\ e_K > 1}} N_K p_n^{2e_H - e_K} (1-p_n)^2,$$

where N_K is the number of pairs (H'_1, H'_2) with intersection isomorphic to K . Note that the summation index does not depend on n . Furthermore, all summands are nonnegative, thus the order of magnitude of the sum is simply the maximum of the orders of magnitude of the summands. It is easy to see that $N_K \asymp n^{2v_H - v_K}$: see, e.g., [46, Proof of Lemma 3.5].

$$\sum_{\substack{K \subseteq H \\ e_K > 1}} N_K p_n^{2e_H - e_K} (1-p_n)^2 \asymp \max_{\substack{K \subseteq H \\ e_K > 1}} n^{2v_H - v_K} p_n^{2e_H - e_K} (1-p_n)^2 = \frac{(n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H})^2}{\tilde{\Phi}_H} (1-p_n)^2.$$

This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Proof of Eq. (7.6). The variance $\text{Var}(X_n^H)$ is bounded from below by the sum of the three terms considered in Theorems B.3 to B.5. Note that the main terms in the estimates of Theorems B.3 and B.4 cancel each other. Besides the error term in these lemmas are smaller than the main term in Theorem B.5. Indeed, using $\tilde{\Phi}_H \leq n^3 p_n^2$ and $n(1-p_n)^2 \gg 1$, we have:

$$\frac{(n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H})^2}{\tilde{\Phi}_H} (1-p_n)^2 \geq \frac{(n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H})^2}{n^3 p_n^2} (1-p_n)^2 \gg \frac{(n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H})^2}{n^4 p_n^2}.$$

Therefore $\text{Var}(X_n^H)$ is asymptotically at least of order $\frac{(n^{v_H} p_n^{e_H})^2}{\tilde{\Phi}_H} (1-p_n)^2$, as claimed. \square

C Moment inequalities and tightness of piecewise-affine random functions

The goal of this last appendix section is to establish the following: for piecewise-affine random functions, tightness can be inferred from moment inequalities *for points of the mesh*. We start by a trivial lemma.

Lemma C.1. *For any $a > 1$, there exists a constant C_a such that,*

$$\text{for all } x, y, z \geq 0, \text{ one has } (x + y + z)^a \leq C_a(x^a + y^a + z^a).$$

Proof. This comes from the equivalence of the following norms on \mathbb{R}^3 :

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto (|x| + |y| + |z|) \text{ and } (x, y, z) \mapsto (|x|^a + |y|^a + |z|^a)^{1/a}. \quad \square$$

C.1 One-dimensional case

The following lemma can be found in unpublished lecture notes of Marckert.

Lemma C.2. *Consider a sequence (X_n) of random elements in $C[0, 1]$. Assume that for each n , almost surely X_n is affine on each segment $[j/n, (j+1)/n]$ (for $0 \leq j \leq n-1$) and that there exists positive constants a, b and λ with $a \geq 1 + b$ such that*

$$\mathbb{E}[|X_n(s) - X_n(t)|^a] \leq \lambda |s - t|^{1+b}, \quad (\text{C.1})$$

as soon as ns and nt are integers ($n \geq 1$ and $s, t \in [0, 1]$).

Then (C.1) holds as well for any s and t in $[0, 1]$ with the same exponents a and b but a different constant λ' instead of λ .

As a consequence, if moreover $X_n(0)$ is tight, then the sequence X_n is also tight.

Proof. Let $n \geq 1$ and s and t in $[0, 1]$ with $t < s$. We distinguish two cases.

- If s and t belong to the same segment $[j/n, (j+1)/n]$ (for some $0 \leq j \leq n-1$), then, since X_n is affine on $[j/n, (j+1)/n]$, one has

$$X_n(s) - X_n(t) = n(s - t) \left[X_n((j+1)/n) - X_n(j/n) \right].$$

The a -th moment of the right-hand side can be bounded by (C.1), so that

$$\mathbb{E}[|X_n(s) - X_n(t)|^a] \leq n^a (s - t)^a \lambda (1/n)^{1+b} = \lambda (s - t)^{1+b} (n(s - t))^{a-1-b} \leq \lambda (s - t)^{1+b}.$$

The last inequality comes from the fact that $n(s - t) \leq 1$ and $a - 1 - b \geq 0$.

- Consider now the case where $nt \in [j/n, (j+1)/n]$ and $ns \in [k/n, (k+1)/n]$ with $j < k$. Then set $s' = k/n$ and $t' = (j+1)/n$ so that

- $t \leq t' \leq s' \leq s$;
- ns' and nt' are integers;
- s and s' belong to $[k/n, (k+1)/n]$; and,
- t and t' belong to $[j/n, (j+1)/n]$.

Then, using Theorem C.1, Eq. (C.1) and the first part of the proof, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[|X_n(s) - X_n(t)|^a] &\leq C_a (\mathbb{E}[|X_n(s) - X_n(s')|^a] + \mathbb{E}[|X_n(s') - X_n(t')|^a] + \mathbb{E}[|X_n(t') - X_n(t)|^a]) \\ &\leq C_a (\lambda (s - s')^{1+b} + \lambda (s' - t')^{1+b} + \lambda (t' - t)^{1+b}) \leq C_a \lambda (s - t)^{1+b}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.2})$$

This proves that (C.1) holds for any s and t in $[0, 1]$ and $\lambda' = C_a \lambda$. The tightness assertion then follows from [48, Corollary 16.9 for $d = 1$]. \square

C.2 Two-dimensional case

We now state and prove a two-dimensional analogue of the previous lemma.

Lemma C.3. Consider a sequence (X_n) of random elements in $C[0, 1]^2$. Assume that for each n , almost surely X_n is affine on each square $[i/n, (i+1)/n] \times [j/n, (j+1)/n]$ (for $0 \leq i, j \leq n-1$) and that there exists positive constants a, b and λ with $a \geq 2 + b$ such that

$$\mathbb{E}[|X_n(s_1, s_2) - X_n(t_1, t_2)|^a] \leq \lambda(|s_1 - t_1| + |s_2 - t_2|)^{2+b}, \quad (\text{C.3})$$

as soon as ns_1, ns_2, nt_1 and nt_2 are integers ($n \geq 1$ and $s_1, s_2, t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1]$).

Then (C.3) holds as well for any s_1, s_2, t_1, t_2 in $[0, 1]$ with the same exponents a and b but a different constant λ' instead of λ .

As a consequence, if moreover $X_n(0, 0)$ is tight, then the sequence X_n is also tight.

Proof. Let $n \geq 1$ and $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, s_2)$ and $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, t_2)$ in $[0, 1]^2$ and let us prove (C.3). We write $|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}| := |s_1 - t_1| + |s_2 - t_2|$ and distinguish three cases.

- If \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{t} belong to the same square $[i/n, (i+1)/n] \times [j/n, (j+1)/n]$ (for some $0 \leq i, j \leq n-1$), then, since X_n is affine on this square, we have

$$\begin{aligned} X_n(\mathbf{s}) - X_n(\mathbf{t}) &= n(s_1 - t_1) [X_n((i+1)/n, j/n) - X_n(i/n, j/n)] \\ &\quad + n(s_2 - t_2) [X_n(i/n, (j+1)/n) - X_n(i/n, j/n)]. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[|X_n(\mathbf{s}) - X_n(\mathbf{t})|^a] &\leq C_a n^a (|s_1 - t_1|^a + |s_2 - t_2|^a) \lambda (1/n)^{2+b} \\ &\leq C_a \lambda (|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}|)^{2+b} (n(|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}|))^{a-2-b} \leq 2^{a-2-b} C_a \lambda (|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}|)^{2+b}. \end{aligned}$$

- If the segment $[\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}]$ crosses at most two lines of the grid, call \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} the intersection points, so that $|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}| = |\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{u}| + |\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}| + |\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{t}|$. Since \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{u} (respectively, \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{t}) lie in the same square, we can apply the first case to bound $\mathbb{E}[|X_n(\mathbf{s}) - X_n(\mathbf{u})|^a]$ (respectively, $\mathbb{E}[|X_n(\mathbf{u}) - X_n(\mathbf{v})|^a]$ and $\mathbb{E}[|X_n(\mathbf{v}) - X_n(\mathbf{t})|^a]$). Then the same computation as in (C.2) shows that (C.3) holds in this case.
- If the segment $[\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}]$ crosses more than two lines, it crosses two lines in the same direction, which implies that $|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}| \geq 1$. Call \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} the North-East corners of the squares containing \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{t} , respectively. Then $|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{u}| \leq 2 \leq 2|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}|$. Similarly, $|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{t}| \leq 2|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}|$. By the triangular inequality $|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}| \leq |\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{u}| + |\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}| + |\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{t}| \leq 5|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}|$. Bringing everything together, one has $9|\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{t}| \geq |\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{u}| + |\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}| + |\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{t}|$. Now, the same computation as in (C.2) proves (C.3).

We conclude that (C.3) holds for any \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} in $[0, 1]^2$. The tightness assertion then follows from [48, Corollary 16.9 for $d = 2$]. \square

This lemma is easily generalized to any dimension, though we do not need such a generalization in this paper.

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